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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 11th July 1962:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
246.	S.O. 2109, dated 7th July, 1962.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of films specified therein.
247.	S.O. 2110/ESS, COWM/Iron and Steel/AM(11), dated 7th July, 1962.	Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries.	Amendments to the concessional selling prices under Schedule No. I—Tinplates, Schedule No. II—Wire and Wire Products and Schedule No. IV—Prime Quality Steel and Scms.
248.	S.O. 2111, dated 11th July, 1962.	Forward Markets Commission, Government of India, Bombay.	Amendment to the Bye-laws of the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange Limited, Bombay.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above, will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

## ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 9th June 1962

**S.O. 2209.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962, has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge any account of his election expenses and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section

7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidates	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Kalika Singh, House No. 91, Mohalla Raidopur, Azamgarh City.	Ghosi.

[No. UP-HP/46/62(34)/54898.]

New Delhi, the 12th June 1962

S.O. 2210.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance, with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Lala Ram, Gokhlenagar, Konch, District Jalaun.	63-Jalaun.

[No. UP-HP/63/62(31)/54804.]

New Delhi, the 16th June 1962

S.O. 2211.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 have, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge any accounts of their election expenses and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Names and addresses of contesting candidates	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Jagan Nath, S/o Talha Ram, House No. 113-114, Delhi Gate, Rewari, District Gurgaon.	Jhajjar.
Shri Ram Pat, S/o Shadi Ram, Village and P.O. Kapriwas, Tehsil Rewari, District Gurgaon.	Jhajjar.

[No. PB-HP/7/62(8)/53110.]

**S.O. 2212.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge his accounts of election expenses in the manner required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.*

**SCHEDULE**

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Sheo Dan Singh, S/o Mangal Singh, Village and P.O. Kosli, Tehsil Jhajjar, District Rohtak.	Jhajjar.

[No. PB-HP/7/62(10)/53112.]

**S.O. 2213.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge his accounts of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.*

**SCHEDULE**

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri V. N. Kaushik, S/o Shri J. R. Kaushik, 118-Than Singh Nagar, New Delhi-5.	Jhajjar.

[No. PB-HP/7/62(9)/53114.]

*New Delhi, the 20th June 1962*

**S.O. 2214.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the names of the persons shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been contesting candidates for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 have, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge the accounts of election expenses within the time and in the*

manner required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Names and addresses of contesting candidates	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
1. Shri Kanchan Singh, Village Northa, P.O. Kisrauli, District Etah.	Etah.
2. Shri Sadiq Nawaz, House No. 217, Mohalla Pirthvi Darwaza, Kaimganj, District Farrukhabad.	Etah.

[No. UP-HP/71/62(41)/55031.]

**S.O. 2215.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge any account* of his election expenses and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Bhumi Raj, Village Talibpur Kheria, Post Office Nigoh, District Etah.	Etah.

[No. UP-HP/71/62(40)/55039.]

**S.O. 2216.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule *failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner* required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Piran Sukh, Village Haji Bera, P.O. Asmoli, Tehsil Sambhal.	Amroha.

[No. UP-HP/6/62(42)/55043.]

**S.O. 2217.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge any account* of his election expenses and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Minzat Husain, Deepa Sarai, Sambhal.	Amroha.

[No. UP-HP/6/62(43)/55049.]

**S.O. 2218.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance, with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule *failed to lodge his account of election expenses in the manner* required by law and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name and address of contesting candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency
1	2
Shri Ram Krishna Rai, 24, Master Zahurul Hasan Road, Allahabad.	Chail.

[No. UP-HP/58/62(39)/53106.]

**S.O. 2219.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 89 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the Election Commission hereby notifies the name of the person shown in column 1 of the Schedule below who having been a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from the constituency specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof, at the election held in 1962 has, in accordance with the decision given today by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, *failed to lodge any account* of his election expenses and will accordingly become subject to the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, on the expiration of two months from the date of the said decision.

## SCHEDULE

Name of contesting candidate	Name of constituency
1	2
Shri Narain Das, Village Mohiuddinpur Koraon, Allahabad.	Chail.

[No. UP-HP/58/62(38)/53108.]

By Order,  
C. B. LAL, Under Secy.

*New Delhi-11, the 21st June 1962*

**S.O. 2220.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualification under clause (c) of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, has been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section of the said Act:—

**SCHEDULE**

Name and address of the disqualified candidate	Serial No. and name of constituency	Commission's notification No. and date under which disqualified
1	2	3
Shri Pendse Lal Ji Moreshwar, M. H. No. 196, Brahman Sabha Building No. 2, First Floor, Room No. 8, Charni Road, <i>Bombay-4</i> .	1-Bombay City South	No. MT-HP/1/62(2) dated 19th May, 1962.

[No. MT/HP/1/62 (2-R)/54963.]

By Order,

**V. RAGHAVAN**, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2221.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby makes the following amendment in its notification No. 434/WB/61, dated the 30th October, 1961, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said notification, for the existing entries in column 2, against items Nos. 16 and 17, the entry "Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, West Bengal" shall be substituted.

[No. 434/WB/61.]

By Order,

**K. K. SETHI**, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

**S.O. 2222.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Port Haj Committees Act 1932 (XX of 1932), the Central Government is pleased to nominate Dr. K. R. Vasudeva, Port Health Officer, Bombay, as a member of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Dr. A. N. Sinha with effect from the 9th June, 1962.

[No. M. II-1181(13)62.]

**R. BHANDARI**, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

(Department of Agricultural)

*New Delhi, the 9th July 1962*

**S.O. 2223.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Recruitment to Technical Non-gazetted Class II and Class III posts) Rules, 1959, published with the notification of the

Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O.-358, dated the 4th February, 1959, namely:—

(1) These rules may be called the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Recruitment to Technical Non-gazetted Class II and III posts) Amendment Rules, 1962.

(2) In the schedule to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Recruitment to Technical Non-gazetted Class II and III posts) Rules, 1959, for item 7 under Class III posts and entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely:

Name of post	No. of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits	Educational and other qualifications required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Technical Asstt. (Dairy)	Three	General Central Service—Class III; Non-gazetted Non-ministerial	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425	Not applicable	Between 20-25 years	1. Degree/Diploma in dairying of a recognised University/Institute.  2. Practical experience of Village milk organisations processing and distribution of milk in a Co-operative Milk Union.
Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of probation if any	Method of rectt. whether by direct rectt. or by promotion or transfer & percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of rectt. by promotion/transfer, grades from which promotion to be made	If a DPC exists what is its composition	Circumstances in which U.P.S.C. is to be consulted in making rectt.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Not applicable	Two years	Direct recruitment	Not applicable	Not applicable.		

[No. 3-11/62-E.IV.]

D. R. CHAWLA, Under Secy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I, Director	I	General Central Service, Class I Senior, Gazetted.	Rs. 1600—100—1800.	Not applicable.	Below 45 years. (Retaxable for Government servants)	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Master's degree in Agricultural Science or Allied Sciences of recognised University or Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Agriculture or Soil Science or equivalent qualification.

OR



**DULE**

*Soil Cons. (Instt.) dated 12-7-62. The General Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Class I and*

Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees.	Period of probation if any.	Method of recruitment whether by direct recruitment or by promotion or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In the case of recruitment by promotion/transfer, grades from which promotion to be made.	If a DPC exists what is its composition.	Circumstances in which Union Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Not applicable.	Two years.	Direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	As required under the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**Directors—contd.**

						Degree in Forestry or diploma in Superior Forest Service Course of Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun or equivalent.
						(ii) About ten years' research experience of work relating to Soil Conservation.
						(iii) Administrative experience.
						Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.
						<i>Desirable :</i>
						(i) Doctorate in Agriculture or Allied Sciences,
						(ii) Experience in relation to Arid Zones.
2. Head of the Division Basic Resources Studies.	1	General Central Service. Class I Senior Gazetted.	Rs. 1000—50—1400 plus Rs. 150 special pay.	Not applicable.	Below 45 years. (Relaxable for Government servants).	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Master's degree in Geography/Geology. <i>OR</i> Master's degree in Botany or Agricultural Botany (with Ecology as a subject). <i>OR</i> M.Sc. in Agricultural Chemistry or Soils Science or post-graduate diploma/degree in Soil Science e.g. Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute or equivalent <i>OR</i> M.Sc. in Botany (with plant physiology as main subject) or Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Plant Breeding or Genetics of equivalent. <i>OR</i> Degree in Civil Engineering of a recognised University or equivalent qualifications.

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the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>(ii) About seven years' research experience in the relevant subject (copy of published papers to be submitted in evidence of research.)</p> <p>(iii) Some Administrative experience.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable:</i></p> <p>Doctorate in relevant subjects.</p>
3. Head of Division (Resources Utilisation Studies)	1	General Central Service Class I Senior, Gazetted.	Rs. 1000—50—1400 plus Rs. 150 special pay	Not applicable.	Below 45 years. (Relaxable for Government servants)	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Agronomy/Post-graduate diploma in Agronomy <i>i.e.</i>, Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Agronomy or equivalent.</p> <p><i>OR</i></p> <p>Master's degree in Agricultural Botany/Botany.</p> <p>Post-graduate diploma in Agroecology and Ecology or equivalent.</p> <p><i>OR</i></p> <p>Diploma in Superior Forest Service Course at Dehra Dun or degree in Forestry of a recognised University or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About seven years' research and/or practical experience in Agronomy or Silviculture or Agroecology or Forestry.</p> <p>(iii) Some Administrative experience.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i></p> <p>Doctorate degree in Agronomy or Botany or Ecology.</p>

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8	9	10	11	12	13
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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not applica- ble.	Not applica- ble.	As required under the rules.
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4. Head of Division (Special Animal Studies)	1	General Central Service Class I Senior, Gazetted.	Rs. 1000—50—1400 plus Rs. 150 special pay.	Not applicable.	Below 45 years (Relaxable for Government servants)	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Zoology.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Degree or diploma in veterinary Science of recognised University/Institution or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About seven years' experience of research in Animal Ecology/Animal Nutrition/Animal Physiology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidate otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable:</i></p> <p>Doctorate in Zoology, Animal Ecology/Animal Nutrition/Animal Physiology.</p>
5. Geomorphologist.	1	General Central Service Class I, Gazetted.	Rs. 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1550.	Not applicable.	Below 40 years (Relaxable for Govt. servants)	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Geography/Geology of recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About 5 years' experience in research and/or practical field experience in Geomorphology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable:</i></p> <p>Doctorate degree in Geography/Geology.</p>
6. Ecologist	1	General Central Service Class I, Gazetted.	Rs. 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.	Not applicable.	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Govt. servants)	<p><i>Essential:</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Botany or Agricultural Botany (with Ecology as a subject) of a recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) Training in Forest Ecology.</p> <p>(iii) About 5 years experience of research in Ecology, including experience of guiding research.</p>

8	9	10	11	12	13
Not applica- ble.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not applica- ble.	Not applica- ble.	As required the rules.
Not applica- ble.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not applica- ble.	Not applica- ble.	As required under the rules.
Not applica- ble.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not applica- ble.	Not applica- ble.	As required under the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.
						<i>Desirable</i> Doctorate in Botany/ Ecology.
7. Silviculturist	I	General Central Service Class I Gazetted	Rs. 600—40 —1000— 1050—1050 1100—1100 —1150	Not Applicable	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants).	<i>Essential</i> — (i) Diploma of the Superior Forest Service Course at Dehradun. OR Degree in forestry of a recognised University or its equivalent.  (ii) About five years' experience in a responsible capacity in work relating to afforestation or silviculture of soil conservation.  Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidate otherwise well qualified.  <i>Desirable</i> Research in Forestry.
8. Agrostologist		General Central Service Class-I Gazetted	Rs. 600—40 —1000— 1000—1050 —1050— 1100—1100 —1150	Not Applicable	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants.)	<i>Essential</i> — (i) M.Sc. in Agricultural Botany or M.Sc. in Botany of a recognised University or equivalent.  (ii) Post-graduate training or diploma/degree in Agrostology and Ecology.  (iii) About 5 years practical and or research experience in Agriculture & Plant breeding in relation to grasses.  Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.



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Not appli- able.	Two years	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
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9. Sociologist-cum-Economist.	1 General Central Service Class-I Gazetted	Rs. 700—40— —1100—50/2 —1250.	Not applicable.	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants).	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Masters' degree in social Science subject <i>e. g.</i> Economics, Anthropology, Sociology or Social work of recognised University or equivalent qualifications. (ii) About 5 year's experience in the field of social work. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.	
10. Irrigation-cum-Hydrologist.	1 General Central Service Class-I Gazetted	Rs. 600—40— —1000— 1000—1050 —1050— 1100—1100 1150	Not applicable.	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants).	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Degree in Civil Engineering of recognised University or equivalent. (ii) About 5 year's experience in Irrigation and /or hydrology. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.	
11 Soil Scientist.	General Central Service Class I Gazetted	Rs. 600— 40—1000— 1000—1050— 1050—1100— 1100—1150.	Not applicable	Below 40 years. (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Post-graduate degree/diploma in Agricultural Chemistry and/or Soil Science <i>e. g.</i> Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute or equivalent. (ii) About 5 years experience in research on soil and for practical experience in soil conservation or soil survey. Qualification relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified. <i>Desirable—</i> Doctorate in Agricultural Chemistry or Soil Science of a recognised University.	

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Not appli- cable.	Two years	Direct recruit- ment.	Not cable	Not appli- able.	As required under the rules.

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12. Animal Ecologist or Zoologist.	1	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150.	Not applicable	Below 40 years (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<p><b>Essential :</b></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Zoology of recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About five years research experience in animal ecology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified</p> <p><b>Desirable :</b></p> <p>Doctorate in Animal Ecology.</p>
13. Plant Physiologist.		General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150.	Not applicable.	Below 40 years (Relaxable for Government Servant).	<p><b>Essential :</b></p> <p>(i) Post-graduate degree/diploma in Botany with Plant Physiology; or Plant Breeding or Genetics e.g. Associate-ship of the I.A.R.I. or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About five years' experience in research in plant Physiology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><b>Desirable :</b></p> <p>Doctorate in Plant Physiology.</p>
14. Climatologist.		General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 750-50-1250.	Not applicable.	Below 40 years (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<p><b>Essential :</b></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Physics/Mathematics or Physical chemistry/Geophysics/Meteorology of recognised University or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About five years' experience in Meteorological work preferably in Climatology or Agricultural Meteorology or Hydrological Meteorology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>

Not applicable,	Two years.	Direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable,	As required under the rules.
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Not applicable.	Two years.	Direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	As required under the rules.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Agronomist	1	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 600-40- 1000-1000- 1050-1050- 1100-1100- 1150	Not app- licable.	Below 40 years (Relaxable for Govern- ment Servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) M.Sc. in Agronomy or post-graduate diploma in Agronomy <i>e.g.</i>, Associateship of I.A.R.I.</p> <p>(ii) About 5 years research and/or practical experience in Agronomy.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i></p> <p>Doctorate in Agronomy.</p>
16. Systematic Botanist.	1	General Central Service Class—I.	Rs. 350-350- 380-380-30- 590-EB-30- 770-40-850.	Not app- licable.	Below 35 years (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) M.Sc. in Botany of recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About 3 years' experience in Systematic Botany.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>
17. Geologist	1	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 350-350- 380-380-30- 590-EB-30- 770-40-850.	Not app- licable.	Below 35 years (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Geology or Associateship of Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbani, or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About three years experience in field geology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>
18. Cartographer.	1	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	Rs. 350-350- 380-380-30- 590-EB-30- 770-40-850.	Not app- licable.	Below 35 years (Relaxable for Government Servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Degree with Geography as a subject of a recognised University.</p> <p>OR</p>

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No applica- ble.	Two years.	Direct re- cruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	As required un- der the rules.

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						<p>Diploma in Draughtsmanship with training in map drawing.</p> <p>(ii) About 5 years' experience in cartography and mapping.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i> Master's degree in Geography.</p>
19. Analytical Chemist	1	General 350—350— Central 380—380— Service 30—590— Class I EB—30— Gazetted. 770—40— 850	Not applicable.	Below 35 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants.)		<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Chemistry/Agricultural Chemistry or Associateship of I. A. R. I. in Agricultural Chemistry or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About 3 years' experience of analytical work.</p> <p>Qualification relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>
20. Animal Physiologist.	1	General 350—350— Central 380—380— Service 30—590— Class I EB—30— Gazetted. 770—40— 850	Not applicable.	Below 35 years. (Relaxable for Govt. Servants.)		<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science of a recognised University /Institution</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M.Sc. in Zoology or Physiology of a recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About 3 years' experience of work in relation to Animal Physiology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>



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Not applica- ble.	Two yrs.	Direct re- cruitment	Not applica- ble.	Not applica- ble.	As required under the rules.

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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct re- cruitment	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct-re- cruitment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
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21. Assistant Silviculturist	I	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	350—350— 380—380— 30—590— EB—30— 770—40— 850.	Not ap- plicable.	Below 35 years. (Re- laxable for Govt. Ser- vants).	Essential : (i) Diploma of the superior forest ser- vice course at Dehra Dun Degree OR in Forestry of a re- cognised university or its equivalent. (ii) About 2 years' experience in responsible capa- city in work re- lating to afforesta- tion or silviculture or soil conservation. Qualifications re- laxable at Com- mission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well quali- fied.
22. Animal Nutrition Officer.	I	General Central Service Class I Gazetted.	350—350— 380—380— 30—590— EB—30— 770—40—850	Not ap- plicable.	Below 30 years. (Re- laxable for Govt. ser- vants).	Essential : (i) Master's degree in Chemistry, Bio- chemistry or Phy- siology of a recog- nised University OR Degree/Diploma in Veterinary Science of a recognised University/Institu- tion with Post-gra- duate training in Animal Nutrition. (ii) About three years' research experience in Animal Nutrition. (Qualifications re- laxable at Com- mission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well quali- fied).
23. Assistant Agrostologist	I	General Central Service Class II Gazetted Non-Ministerial.	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900	Not applica- ble.	Below 30 years. (Re- laxable for Govern- ment ser- vants).	Essential : (i) M.Sc. in Ag- ricultural Botany or M. Sc. in Botany of a recognised Uni- versity or equivalent. (ii) About two years' practical and/or research experience in agriculture or plant breeding in relation to grasses. (Qualifications re- laxable at Commis- sion's discretion in case of candi- dates otherwise well qualified.)

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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.

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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable	As required under the rules.
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24. Assistant Geomorphologist.	1	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted Non- Ministerial	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900	Not applicable	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants.)	<i>Essential:</i> (i) Master's degree in Geography or Geology of recognised university. (ii) Experience of research work in Geomorphology for about two years.  Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.	
25. Assistant Hydrologist. (Ground and Surface water)	2	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted. Non- Ministerial	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants.)	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Degree in Civil Engineering of recognised University of equivalent.  (ii) About two years' experience in Irrigation and/or Hydrology.  Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.	
26. Assistant Soil Scientist.	1	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted. Non- Ministerial	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servant.)	<i>Essential :</i> (i) M.Sc. in Agricultural Chemistry or Soil Science or post-graduate diploma/degree in Soil Science <i>e.g.</i> , Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute or equivalent.  (ii) About two years experience in research and/or practical experience in Soil Conservation and soil survey.  (Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.)	
27. Assistant Sociologist-cum-Economist.	1	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted. Non- Ministerial.	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants.)	<i>Essential :</i> (i) Master's degree in Social Sciences <i>e.g.</i> , Economics, Anthropology, Sociology or Social work of recognised University or equivalent qualifications.	

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Not appli- cable.	Two years.	Direct re- cruitment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required the rules.	under

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							(ii) About two years' experience in the field of social work. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.
28. Curator.	1	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted Non-Ministerial.	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800— EB—30— 830—35— 900.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. Relaxable for Government servants.		<i>Essential :</i> (i) Degree in Science or agriculture of recognised university or equivalent. (ii) Three years' experience of farm management including stores and accounts. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.
. Assistant Animal Husbandry officer	1	General Central Service Class II Gazetted Non-Ministerial.	350—25— 500—30— 590—EB— 30—800—30 EB—830— 35—900.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. Relaxable for Government servants.		<i>Essential :</i> (i) Degree or diploma in Veterinary Science of a recognised University/Institution. <i>OR</i> M.Sc. in Agriculture with specialisation in Animal Husbandry <i>OR</i> M. Sc. in Biochemistry or Physiology of a recognised University. (ii) About two years' experience of work in relation to animal nutrition problems, including feeds and fodders for cattle. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.
30. Senior Research Assistant (Analytical Chemistry)	1	General Central Service Class II Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	325—15— 475—EB— 20—575.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants)		<i>Essential :</i> (i) Master's degree in Chemistry or Associateship of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Agricultural Chemistry or equivalent. (ii) Adequate experience of analytical work. Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

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31. Senior Research Assistant (Ecology).	1	General Central Service. Class II Non-gazetted. Non-Ministerial.	Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years (Relaxable for Government servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Master's degree in Agricultural Botany or Botany or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About two years' research experience in Botany or Agricultural Botany.</p> <p>(Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.)</p>
32. Senior Research Assistants (Fields).	5	General Central Service. Class II Non-gazetted. Non-Ministerial.	325-15-475-EB-20-575.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Forest Rangers certificate from forest Colleges. About four years' experience in forestry.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Master's degree in sciences or degree in Engineering of recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) About two years' experience in field or laboratory Institution of agriculture.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>
33. Senior Research Assistant (Animal Ecology).	1	General Central Service. Class II Non-gazetted. Non-Ministerial.	325-15-475-EB-20-575.	Not applicable.	Below 30 years. (Relaxable for Government servants).	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Master's or equivalent Honours degree in Zoology of recognised University.</p> <p>(ii) Adequate experience in Animal Ecology/ Zoology.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>
34. Administrative Officer.	1	General Central Service. Class II Gazetted. Ministerial.	350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900.	Selection.	Not applicable.	<p>(i) Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) About ten years' experience in a Government department of which three years should be in a responsible position dealing with administration.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>



8	9	10	11	12	13
Not appli- cable.	Two years	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
Not appli- cable.	Two years	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
Not appli- cable.	Two years	Direct recruit- ment.	Not appli- cable.	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.
Not appli- cable.	Two years	Promotion failing which by transfer.	<i>Promotion</i> Superintendent with atleast three years' service in that grade. <i>Transfer :</i> From analo- gous posts in Class II of the Cen- tral Service.	DPC for Class II in the Mi- nistry of Food & Agricul- ture (Deptt. of Agriculture).	As required under the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35. Senior Accountant.	I General Central Service, Class II Non-Gazetted, Non-Ministerial.	Rs. 270-15-435-EB-20-575. (For S.A.S. Accountants).	Not applicable.	Below 30 years.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(i) Degree in Commerce, Arts, or Science of a recognised University or Associate Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or equivalent.</p> <p>(ii) Two years' practical experience in stores accounts and Central Public Works Department system of accounting.</p> <p>Qualifications relaxable at Commission's discretion in case of candidates otherwise well qualified.</p>	

8	9	10	11	12	13
Not appli- cable	Two years	By deputation for a period of three years failing which by direct re- cruitment.	Deputation By deputation of a qualified Accountant from any of the organised Ac- counts Service (S.A.S. of the Auditor Ge- neral, mili- tary Accounts Department etc.).	Not appli- cable.	As required under the rules.

[No. 36-1/59-Soil Cons. I.]

T. S. KRISHNAMURTHY, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1962

**S.O. 2225.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 1966 dated the 19th July, 1960 the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment of persons to General Central Services Class III and Class IV additional posts at the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—These rules may be called the General Central Services Class III and Class IV (additional) posts (Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh) Recruitment Rules, 1962.

(2) The rules shall come into force at once.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply to the posts specified in column 1 of the Schedule to these Rules.

3. **Number, Classification and Scales of Pay.**—The number of posts, their classification, and the scales of pay attached to them shall be as specified in the relevant columns of the said schedule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other Qualifications.**—The method of recruitment, age limit, qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns 5 to 13 of the said Schedule.

Provided that the upper age-limit prescribed for direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of scheduled castes/tribes, displaced persons and other special categories in accordance with the general orders issued from time to time by the Government of India.

5. **Disqualification.**—(a) No person, who has more than one wife living or who, having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life-time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the said posts; and

(b) No woman, whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the said posts;

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

SCHEDULE (See Rules 2, 3 &amp; 4)

*Requirement Rule for Class III and Class IV posts in Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan)*

Name of posts	Classification	Scale of pay	No. of posts	Percentage of posts to be filled		
				Direct recruitment	Promotion	
					By selection	By seniority-cum-fitness
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Assistant Statistician.	General Central Service Class III (Non-gazetted, Non-Ministerial).	Rs. 210—10— 290—15—320	1	100% failing which by transfer	..	..
2. Assistant Charge-man.	Do.	Rs. 168—8—200 —EB—8—256	3	50%	50%	..
3. Overseer (Irrigation),	Do.	Rs. 180—10— 290—EB—15— 380	1	100%	..	..
4. Surveyor	Do.	Rs. 150—5—175 —6—205—EB —7—240	1	100%	..	..
5. Junior Mechanic	General Central Service Class III (Non-gazetted, Non-Ministerial).	Rs. 140—5—175	3	50%	50%	..
6. Upholsterer	Do.	Do.	1	100%	..	..
7. Pattern Maker	Do.	Rs. 125—3— 131—4—155	1	100%	..	..

Transfer	Age limits (for direct recruits)	Educational and other qualifications required.	Period of probation if any.	Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruit- ment will apply in case of appointment by transfer.	By promotion/ transfer only Grades/sources from which promotion/trans- fers are to be made.
8	9	10	11	12	13
..	21—25 years	B.A. or B.S.c. with sta- tistics as one of the main subject. Two years' practical expe- rience in statistics in any organisation of State or Central Gov- ernment.	2 years	No.	<i>Transfer</i> : Persons working in similar or equivalent grades under the Central Government or semi-Government/ State Departments.
..	20—25 years	Matriculation with dip- loma in Mechanical, automobile or agricul- tural engineering. Two years' expe- rience in repair and maintenance of tractors and vehicles.	Do.	Not appli- cable.	Mechanics, with 3 years service in the grade.
..	20—27 years	Diploma in civil engi- neering with 3 years' experience in irri- gation department.	Do.	Do.	Not applicable.
..	20—26 years	Diploma in civil engi- neering with 2 years' experience of field survey.	Do.	Do.	Do.
..	18—25 years	<i>Essential</i> :—Middle School Standard pass and 2 years' expe- rience in over-hauling, repair and main- tenance of diesel tractors and petrol vehicles. <i>Desirable</i> : Diploma or certificate in Mecha- nical engineering.	2 years	Will not apply	Tractor Drivers with 3 years' service in the grade.
..	Do.	<i>Essential</i> :—2 years' ex- perience in trade. <i>Desirable</i> :— Middle school Standard pass.	2 years	Not appli- cable.	Not applicable.
..	Do.	<i>Essential</i> :—2 years' ex- perience as carpenter and also experience in pattern making. <i>Desirable</i> : Middle School Standard pass.	2 years	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Moulder	General Central Service class III (Non-Gazetted, Non-Ministerial).	Rs. 125—3— 131—4—155	1 100%	..	..	
9. Pump Driver	Do.	Rs. 110—3—131	5 50%	50%	..	
10. Generator Attendant,	Do.	Do.	2 100%	..	..	
11. Carpenter-cum-Blacksmith.	Do.	Do.	8 100%	..	..	
12. Poultry Assistant.	General Central Service Class III (Non-gazetted, Non-Ministerial).	Rs. 110—3—131 —4—155—EB —4—175—5— 180.	1 100%	..	..	
13. Stock Assistant (Sheep Breeding)	Do.	Do.	1 100%	..	..	
14. Stock Assistant (Cattle Breeding)	Do.	Do.	1 100%	..	..	
15. Poultry Attendant.	General Central Service Class IV (Non-gazetted)	Rs. 70—1—80— EB—1—85.	1 100%	..	..	
16. Agricultural Mate.	Do.	Do.	64 100%	..	..	
17. Mate Trainees.	Do.	Rs. 75/- fixed	4 100%	..	..	

8	9	10	11	12	13
..	18—25 years	<i>Essential</i> :—2 years' experience in the trade.  <i>Desirable</i> :— Middle School Standard pass. 2. Diploma or certificate of craftsmanship in trade.	2 years	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
..	Do.	Matriculation with not less than 3 years' experience in running and maintenance of diesel engines.	2 years	Will not apply.	Mate, Grade II with 3 years' service in the grade.
..	Do.	Matriculation with 3 years' experience in working of Power House.	2 years	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
..	Do.	<i>Essential</i> :—2 years' experience in the trade.  <i>Desirable</i> : — Middle School Standard pass.	2 years	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Matriculation with at least one years' training in poultry from a recognised institute for practical experience on a poultry farm.	2 years	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
..	Do.	Matriculation with training in sheep breeding and rearing in a recognised institute and one years' practical experience.	2 years	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Matriculation with at least two years' experience of working in a modern dairy of repute.	2 years	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Middle standard School Pass, Practical experience of at least one year in a poultry farm.	6 months	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Matriculate with one years' practical experience of a Mechanised Farm or Middle School Standard with two years' experience of a Mechanised Farm.	6 months	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	<i>Essential</i> —Training in motor or tractor Workshop.	6 months	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Cattle Mate	General Central Service Class IV (Non-gaze- tted)	Rs. 75-1-85- EB-2-95.	1	100%	..	..
19. Milkman	Do.	Rs. 70-1-80- EB-1-85.	1	100%	..	..
20. Herdman	Do.	Do.	1	100%	..	..
21. Sweeper	Do.	Do.	1	100%	..	..
22. Head Mali	Do.	Rs. 75-1-85- EB-2-95.	1	100%	..	..
23. Mali	Do.	Rs. 70-1-80- EB-1-85.	1	100%	..	..



8	9	10	11	12	13
..	18—25 years.	Middle School Standard Pass with at least two years' experience of cattle keeping & breeding. Educational qualification relaxable in the case of persons with 5 years' experience.	6 months	Not applicable	Not applicable.
..	Do.	Middle School Standard Pass with at least two years' experience of cattle keeping and breeding. <i>Educational Qualifications</i> —Relaxable in the case of persons with 5 years' experience.	6 months	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Do.	6 months	Do.	Do.
..	Do.	Experience in the line	6 months	Do.	Do.
..	Do.		6 months	Will not apply	Mali with 3 years experience.
..	Do.		6 months	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

[No. 8-38/60-FR.]

B. R. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

**(Department of Agriculture)**  
**(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)**

*New Delhi, the 27th June 1962*

**S.O. 2226.**—The Lok Sabha having elected Sarvashri Sudhansu Bhushan Das and Mathew Maniyangadan, as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Section 4(g) of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby notify that Sarvashri Sudhansu Bhushan Das and Mathew Maniyangadan aforesaid shall be the members of the said Committee.

[No. 12-7/62-Com.I.]

J. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

**(Department of Agriculture)**  
**(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)**

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1962*

**S.O. 2227.**—The Rajya Sabha having elected Shri B. C. Nanjundaiya of Tumkur, Mysore State, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee under Section 4(g) of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944), as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby notify that Shri B. C. Nanjundaiya aforesaid shall be the member of the said Committee.

[No. 12-8/62-Com.I.]

N. K. DUTTA, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**  
**(Department of Economic Affairs)**

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2228.**—In pursuance of section 46A of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (63 of 1951), the Central Government hereby notifies that the Punjab Financial Corporation established for the State of Punjab shall with effect from the date of issue of this notification in the Official Gazette, serve the needs of the State of Punjab, the Union territory of Delhi and the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh in terms of the agreement, dated the 19th May, 1962, entered into between the Governor of Punjab and the President of India after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and published in the Official Gazettes of the State of Punjab, the Delhi Administration and of the Himachal Pradesh Administration on the 22nd June, 1962, the 22nd May, 1962 and the 22nd May, 1962, respectively.

[No. F. 6(5)-Corp/60.]

M. K. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

**(Department of Economic Affairs)**

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1962*

**S.O. 2229.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby publishes the following certificate granted to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Insurance Company Limited, Delhi an insurer whose controlled business has been transferred to and vested in the Life Insurance Corporation of India under the provisions of the said Act.

**CERTIFICATE**

Whereas the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Insurance Company Limited, Delhi is an insurer whose controlled business has been transferred to and vested in the Life Insurance Corporation of India under the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956);

And whereas the said insurer has collected and distributed compensation money paid to it by the Corporation under the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the said insurer has complied with all directions given to it by the said Corporation for the purpose of securing that the ownership of any property or any right is effectively transferred to the Corporation;

And whereas the said insurer has made an application to the Central Government that there is no reason for the continued existence of the insurer;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby grants to the said insurer the certificate that there is no reason for the continued existence of the insurer.

[No. 3(3)-INS(II)/59.]

V. P. MITHAL, Under Secy.

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**(Department of Revenue)**

**ESTATE DUTY**

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2230.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 5/F. No. 1/8/62-ED, dated the 12th June, 1962, published as S.O. No. 1911, dated the 12th June, 1962, in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd June, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. B. Palekar, a Commissioner of Income-tax as Appellate Controller of Estate Duty with headquarters at Delhi.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect from the 25th June, 1962 (forenoon).

*Explanatory Note*

(This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

This notification has become necessary due to a change in the incumbent of the post of Appellate Controller of Estate Duty.

[No. 9/F. No. 1/18/62-ED.]

T. R. VISWANATHAN, Dy. Secy.

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**CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**

**ESTATE DUTY**

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2231.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) and in partial modification of its notification No. 6/F. No. 1/8/62-ED, dated the 12th June, 1962, published as S.O. No. 1913, dated the 12th June, 1962, in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd June, 1962, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that with effect from the 25th June, 1962 (forenoon) Shri M. B. Palekar, a Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform the functions of the Appellate Controller of Estate Duty throughout India in respect of:—

(a) the estates of deceased persons assessed to estate duty on or after the 1st July, 1960;

(b) the estates of deceased persons in relation to which an appeal lies under section 62 of the said Act.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have effect from the 25th June, 1962 (forenoon).

*Explanatory Note*

(This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.)

This notification has become necessary due to a change in the incumbent of the post of Appellate Controller of Estate Duty.

[No. 10/F. No. 1/18/62-ED.]

T. R. VISWANATHAN, Secy.

## CUSTOMS

*New Delhi, the 21st July 1962*

**S.O. 2232.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924) read with the notification of the Government of India in the late Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 5944, dated the 13th December, 1924, the Central Board of Revenue hereby appoints, for the areas adjoining the foreign frontier separating Burma from India, the following officers in the Union territory of Manipur to be Land Customs Officers within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Shillong, namely:—

1. Superintendent of Police, Manipur Administration with Headquarters at Imphal;
2. Additional Superintendent of Police, Manipur Administration with Headquarters at Imphal;
3. Deputy Superintendents of Police, Manipur Administration with Headquarters at Churachandpur, Imphal, Ukhrul and Jiribam;
4. Circle Inspectors of Police, Manipur Administration with Headquarters at Imphal, Mao, Churachandpur and Jiribam;
5. (a) Sub-Inspectors of Police,  
(b) Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police,  
(c) Head Constables of Police,  
in the Manipur Administration at Moreh, Pallel, Thoubal, Sugnoo, Thinghat, Churachandpur, Bishenpur, Jiribam, Nungba, Khoupum, Ukhrul, Chasad, Phaisat, Imphal, Kangpokpi and Mao.

[No. 98.]

## LAND CUSTOMS

*New Delhi, the 21st July, 1962*

**S.O. 2233.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (19 of 1924), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following further amendments to the Notification No. 22-Customs, dated 2nd February, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under the heading "C—Land Customs areas under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Land Customs, Shillong", under the sub-heading "Shillong Circle",—

- (a) for the existing entry in column 2 against "Shella Bazar", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "(i) Shella River;  
 (ii) Iechhamati River"; and
- (b) for the existing entries in column 2 against "Bholaganj", the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—  
 "(i) Dholai river.  
 (ii) P.W.D. bridle path from Bholaganj to Companyganj.  
 (iii) Komorrah-Chhatak Rope Way.  
 (iv) Darogakhali river.  
 (v) Sonai river.  
 (vi) Duba Channel.  
 (vii) Dear Valley."

[No. 7/F. No. 2/1/62-L.C.I.]

J. BANERJEE, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2234.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 2 of the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade & Commerce) Control Act, 1955 (39 of 1955), the Central Government hereby specifies the State of Kerala as being a State in parts of which the consumption of alcoholic liquors is generally prohibited by law.

[No. 32(5)-Com(Genl)/60.]

**S.O. 2235.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 (39 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the power to make rules under section 3 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by the State Government of Kerala subject to the condition that the rules made by the said State Government shall have no effect in so far as they are repugnant to any order or rule made under the said Act by the Central Government.

[No. 32(5)-Com(Genl)/60.]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

#### TEA CONTROL

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2236.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953) read with sub-rule 3 of rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Sir Richard Duckworth as a member of the Tea Board, who shall hold office until the 31st March, 1963, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. T. J. Hardingham and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 944 dated the 17th March, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, in the category of members representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea, for the entry "14. Mr. T. J. Hardingham, President of the Darjeeling Branch of the ITA, Ging Tea Estate, Lebong P.O., Darjeeling", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"14. Sir Richard Duckworth, c/o Messrs. James Warren & Co. Ltd., Calcutta."

[No. 7(11)Plant(A)/59.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

#### (Department of Company Law Administration)

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

**S.O. 2237.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956), the Central Government appointed Shri Ram Chandra Bhat, Deputy Registrar, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir as *Ex-officio* Official Liquidator attached to Jammu and Kashmir High Court with effect from 1st January, 1962 to 13th April, 1962 *vice* Munshi Ghulam Mohammad.

**S.O. 2238.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. K. Hak, Registrar, High Court of Jammu and Kashmir, to be the *Ex-officio* Official Liquidator attached to Jammu and Kashmir High Court with effect from 14th April, 1962 until further orders *vice* Shri Ram Chandra Bhat.

[No. F. 8(13)-Admn.II/62.]

P. B. SAHARYA, Under Secy.

#### CORRIGENDUM.

*New Delhi, the 17th July 1962*

**S.O. 2239.**—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 1848 published on page 2169 of the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated the 16th June, 1962, for "S.O.... dated", read "S.O. 1847 dated".

[No. SMC.15(21)/61.]

P. N. NAYAR, Secy.,  
Standing Metric Committee.

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**CORRIGENDUM**

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*New Delhi, the 18th July 1962*

**S.O. 2240.**—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.O. 1258, dated the 17th April, 1962, published in Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 28th April, 1962:

For "2. Shri B. D. Somani, 58, Sunder Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi."

Read "2. Shri B. D. Somani, Shree Niwas House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay-1."

[No. 4(38)-L.Pr./61.]

B. R. ABHYANKER, Under Secy.

## (Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 4th July 1962

**S.O. 2241.**—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the said regulations.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. & date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. & date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date of effect of the Amendment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS: 506—1953 Specification for Grease, L/A No. 1.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26th March 1955.	No. 1 May 1962.	(i) In sub-clause 3·1·3, line 5, '0°C' has been substituted for '0°C (32°F)'. (ii) In clause 3·2(a), line 2, '60°C' has been substituted for '140°F'. (iii) In Table I, col. 2, against Sl. No. (ii), '25·0° ± 0·5°C' has been substituted for '25·0° ± 0·5°C (77° ± 1°F)'.	15th July 1962.
2	IS: 507—1953 Specification for Grease, L No. 3.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26th March 1955.	No. 1 May 1962.	(i) In clause 3·2 (a), line 2, '60°C' has been substituted for '140°F'. (ii) In Table I, col. 2 against Sl. No. (iii), '25·0° ± 0·5°C' has been substituted for '25·0° ± 0·5°C (77° ± 1°F)'.	15th July 1962.
3	IS: 508—1953 Specification for Grease, L No. 3 Graphited.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26th March 1955.	No. 1 May 1962.	(i) In clause 3·2 (a), line 2, '60°C' has been substituted for '140°F'. (ii) In Table I, col. 2, against Sl. No. (iii), '25·0° ± 0·5°C' has been substituted for '25·0° ± 0·5°C (77° ± 1°F)'.	15th July 1962.
4	IS: 509—1953 Specification for Grease, L No. 4.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26th March 1955.	No. 1 May 1962.	(i) In clause 3·2 (a), line 2, '60°C' has been substituted for '140°F'.	15th July 1962.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				<p>(ii) In Table I, col. 2, against S' No. (ii), '<math>25.0^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}</math>' has been substituted for '<math>25.0^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C} (77^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{F})</math>'.</p>	
<p>5 IS: 692—1957 Specification for Paper Insulated Lead-Sheathed Cables for Electricity Supply.</p>	<p>S.O. 1949 dated 27th September 1958. No. 4 February 1962.</p>			<p>(i) In item 4 a new clause has been introduced after clause 4.4. 26th March 1962.</p> <p>(ii) In item 5 a new sub-clause has been introduced after clause 5.1.</p> <p>(iii) New figures have been added at the end of Table III.</p> <p>(iv) New figures have been added at the end of Table IV.</p> <p>(v) New figures have been added at the end of Table V.</p> <p>(vi) New figures have been added at the end of Table VI.</p> <p>(vii) New figures have been added at the end of Table XI.</p> <p>(viii) New figures have been added at the end of Table XII.</p> <p>(ix) New figures have been added at the end of Table XIX.</p> <p>(x) New figures have been added at the end of Table XX.</p>	
<p>6 IS: 694—1960 Specification for PVC Cables and Cords for Electric Power and Lighting for Working Voltages up to and including 650 Volts to Earth (<i>Tentative, Amended</i>).</p>	<p>S.O. 2609 dated 29th October 1960. No. 1 April 1962.</p>			<p>(i) In item 4 a new clause has been introduced after clause 4.6. 1st March 1962.</p> <p>(ii) In item 5 a new clause has been introduced after clause 5.1.</p> <p>(iii) In sub-sub-clause 10.6.1.1, the following new paragraph has been added after para 2:</p>	



		No. 21 May 1962.	
7	IS: 701-1955 Specification for Zinc Chloride, Battery and Technical Grades.	S.R.O. 1884 dated 3rd September 1955.	No. 1 April 1962.
8	IS: 756—1955 Specification for Handloom Cotton, Dotsuti, Grey, Scoured, Bleached or Dyed.	S.R.O. 701 dated 24th March 1956.	No. 1 March 1962.

'In the case of cables with aluminium conductors up to and including 50 mm<sup>2</sup>, this test is not applicable.'

- (iv) New figures have been added at the end of Table IV.
- (v) New figures have been added at the end of Table V.
- (vi) New figures have been added at the end of Table VI.
- (vii) New figures have been added at the end of Table VII.
- (viii) New figures have been added at the end of Table VIII.
- (ix) New figures have been added at the end of Table IX.
- (i) On page 11, new figures have been added at the end of Table XXV. 31st May 1962.
- (ii) On page 21, new figures have been added at the end of Table XXIX.
- (i) In sub-clause A-3·1·1, line 7, '50 mm' has been substituted for '2 in. (or 50 mm)'. 15th July 1962.
- (ii) In sub-clause A-3·1·1, line 2, '9 kg' has been substituted for '9 kg (or 20 lb)'.
- (iii) In sub-sub-clause A-3·1·1·1, line 5, '9 kg' has been substituted for '9 kg (or 20 lb)'.
- (iv) In clause A-3·2, line 2, '1 kg' has been substituted for '1 kg (or 2 lb)'.
- (v) In sub-clause B-6·2·2, lines 1 and 2, '50 × 100 mm' has been substituted for '2·0 × 4·0 in. (or 50 × 100 mm)'.
- (vi) In sub-clause B-6·2·2, lines 2 and 3, '0·3 to 0·4 mm' has been substituted for '0·01 to 0·015 in. (or 0·3 to 0·4 mm)'.
- (i) The existing clause 0·7 has been deleted and substituted by a new clause. 15th July 1962.
- (ii) The first sentence of sub-clause 2·3·1 has been deleted and substituted by a new sentence.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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9 IS: 788—1955 Specification for Ink, Drawing, Waterproof, Coloured, Transparent and Opaque, S.R.O. 1257 dated 2nd June 1956, No. 1 April 1962.

(iii) The existing item 3 and clause 3.1 have been deleted and subsequent items and clauses have been renumbered accordingly.

(iv) The existing Table I has been deleted and substituted by a new Table.

(v) The existing renumbered clause 4.3 has been deleted and substituted by a new clause.

(vi) The existing renumbered sub-clause 4.3.1 has been deleted and substituted by a new sub-clause.

(vii) The existing renumbered clause 4.4 has been deleted and substituted by a new clause.

(viii) The existing renumbered sub-clause 4.4.1 has been deleted and substituted by a new sub-clause.

(i) The existing clause 0.6 has been deleted and the subsequent clause 0.7 has been renumbered as 0.6. 15th July 1962.

(ii) In clause 2.1(c), lines 2 and 3, 'say of substance 258 g/m<sup>2</sup>' has been substituted for 'say of 258 GSM weight 42 × 28 in.—2 to lb (105 × 70 cm—95 kg)'.

(iii) The existing clause A-2.0 has been deleted.

(iv) In clause B-1.1, lines 1 to 3, 'Draw a few lines (0.5 mm thick, 5 mm apart and 200 mm long) or figures or both' has been substituted for 'Draw a few lines of figures or both (0.6 mm (or 0.025 in.) thick, 6 mm (or 0.25 in.) apart and 200 mm (or 8 in.) long'.

- (v) In sub-clause B-1·1·1, lines 2 and 3, '25 mm' has been substituted for '25 mm (or 1 in.)'.
- (vi) In sub-clause B-1·1·2, line 2, '25 mm' has been substituted for '25 mm (or 1 in.)'.
- (vii) In sub-clause B-1·1·3, line 4, '25 mm' has been substituted for '25 mm (or 1 in.)'.
- (viii) In clause C-1·1, line 1, '3 mm' has been substituted for '3 mm (or 0·12 in.)'.
- (ix) In clause C-1·1, line 4, '10 mm, has been substituted for '12 mm (or 0·5 in.)'.
- (x) In clause D-1·2, lines 1 and 2, '(preferably with an opening of approximately 0·08 mm)' has been substituted for '[preferably with an opening of approximately 0·08 mm (or 0·003 in.)]'.
- (xi) In clause D-1·2, lines 4 to 6, '(preferably more than 5 lines, each about 150 mm and about 6 mm apart)' has been substituted for '[preferably more than 5 lines, each 150 mm (or 6 in.) long and approximately 65 mm (or 2·5 in.) apart]'.
- (xii) In clause D-1·3, lines 2 to 4, '(preferably 0·08 mm thick, 300 mm long and 5 mm apart)' has been substituted for '[preferably 0·08 mm (or 0·003 in.) thick, 300 mm (or 12 in.) long and 6 mm (or 0·25 in.) apart]'.
- (xiii) In clause D-1·3, lines 5 and 6, '[preferably 0·5 mm thick]' has been substituted for '[preferably 0·5 mm (or 0·02 in.) thick]'.
- (xiv) In clause D-1·7, line 3, '250 mm' has been substituted for '250 mm, (or 10 in.)'.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				<p>(xv) In clause D-1.7, line 9, '250 mm' has been substituted for '250 mm (or 10 in.)'.</p> <p>(xvi) In sub-clause D-1.7.1(e), lines 1 and 2, '305 × 13 mm' has been substituted for '305 × 13 mm (or 12 × 0.5 in.)'.</p> <p>(xvii) In sub-clause D-1.7.1(f), lines 1 and 2, '102 × 13 mm' has been substituted for '102 × 13 mm (or 4 × 0.5 in.)'.</p> <p>(xviii) In clause D-1.8, lines 2 and 3, 'say 25 mm in length and 0.5 mm in thickness' has been substituted for 'say 25 mm (or 1 in.) in length and 0.6 mm (or 0.025 in.) in thickness'.</p> <p>(xix) In clause E-1.1, line 4, '37° ± 1°C' has been substituted for '37° ± 1°C (or 98° ± 2°F)'.</p>	
10	IS : 789—1955 Specification for Ink, Drawing, Waterproof, Black.	S.R.O. 1257 dated 2nd June 1956.	No. 1 April 1962	<p>(i) The existing clause 0.6 has been deleted and the subsequent clause 0.7 has been renumbered as 0.6.</p> <p>(ii) In clause 2.1(c), lines 2 and 3, 'say of substance 258 g/m<sup>2</sup>' has been substituted for 'say of 258 GSM weight 42 × 28 in.—210 lb. (105 × 70 cm—95 kg)'.</p> <p>(iii) The existing clause A-2.0 has been deleted.</p> <p>(iv) In clause B-1.1, lines 1 to 3 'Draw a few lines (0.5 mm thick, 5 mm apart and 200 mm long) or figures or both' has been substituted for 'Draw a few lines or figures or both [0.6 mm (or 0.025 in.) thick, 6 mm</p>	15th July 1962.

- (or 0.25 in.) apart and 200 mm (or 8 in.) long]’.
- (v) In sub-clause B-1.1.1, lines 2 and 3, ‘25 mm’ has been substituted for ‘25 mm (or 1 in.)’.
- (vi) In sub-clause B-1.1.2, line 2, ‘25 mm’ has been substituted for ‘25 mm (or 1 in.)’.
- (vii) In sub-clause B-1.1.3, line 4, ‘25 mm’ has been substituted for ‘25 mm (or 1 in.)’.
- (viii) In clause D-1.2, lines 1 and 2, ‘preferably with an opening of approximately 0.08 mm’ has been substituted for ‘[preferably with an opening of approximately 0.08 mm (or 0.003 in.)]’.
- (ix) In clause D-1.2, line 4 to 6, ‘(preferably more than 5 lines, each about 150 mm long and about 6 mm apart)’ has been substituted for ‘[preferably more than 5 lines, each 150 mm (or 6 in.) long, and approximately 65 mm (or 2.5 in.) apart]’.
- (x) In clause D-1.3, lines 1 and 2, ‘(with an opening of approximately 0.5 mm)’ has been substituted for ‘[with an opening of approximately 0.6 mm (or 0.025 in.)]’.
- (xi) In clause D-1.3, lines 3 and 4, ‘(preferably 50 mm long and 5 mm apart)’ has been substituted for ‘[preferably 50 mm (or 2 in.) long and 6 mm (or 0.25 in.) apart]’.
- (xii) In clause D-1.4, lines 2 and 3, ‘say 25 mm in length and 0.5 mm in thickness’ has been substituted for ‘say 25 mm (or 1 in.) in length and 0.6 mm (or 0.25 in.) in thickness.’

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(xiii) In clause F-1.1, line 4, '37°±1°C' has been substituted for '37°±1°C (or 98°±2°F)'.	
11	IS : 911—1958 Specification for Braided Air Hose, Heavy Duty.	S.O. 567 dated 14th March 1959.	No. 1 June 1962	On page 3 in Table I, the following footnote has been substituted for the existing footnote : *In the case of fluted hose, the depth of the flute shall not exceed 0.5 mm and the measurement of external diameter of such hose shall be on the top of the flute.	15th July 1962.
12	IS : 970—1956 Method for Determination of Colour Fastness of Textile Materials to Degumming.	S. R. O. 656 dated 2nd March 1957.	No. 1 April 1962	(i) In clause 3.1, line 3 'natural silk' has been substituted for 'cultivated silk fabric'. (ii) The existing clause 5.1 has been deleted and substituted by a new clause. (iii) In clause 6.1, line 2, 'solution of soap-soda' has been substituted for 'solution of soap'.	15th July 1962.
13	IS : 1008—1957 Specification for Hard Boiled Sugar Confectionery.	S. O. 86 dated 22nd February 1958.	No. 1 April 1962	(i) In clause C-2.3, Note 4, lines 15 and 16, the words 'for more than a few seconds' have been deleted. (ii) In clause C-2.3, the last two lines of note 5 have been deleted.	15th July 1962.
14	IS : 1107—1957 Specification for Aerated Water Glass Bottles.	S.R.O. 3809 dated 30th November 1957.	No. 1 May 1962	(i) In title, 'Specification for Aerated Water Glass Bottles, Crown Cork Type' has been substituted for the existing title. (ii) In clause 1.1, line 4, '150 ml to 300 ml' has been substituted for '170 ml (or 6 oz) to 340 ml (or 12 oz)'. (iii) The existing item 2 has been replaced by a new item.	15th July 1962.

- (iv) The existing Fig. 2 under sub-clause 4.3.2 has been replaced by a new Fig.  
(v) In clause B-2.1, lines 3 and 4, '15 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>' has been substituted for '14.1 kg per sq. cm (or 200 lb per sq. in.)'.

- 15 IS : 1170—1957 Specification for Ferro Chromium. S.O. 86 dated 22nd February 1958. No. 1 June 1962
- 16 IS : 1554 (Part I)—1961 Specification for PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables Part I for Working Voltages up to and including 1100 Volts. S. O. 1248 dated 3rd June 1961. No. 1 March 1962

- In Table I, new grades have been substituted for the existing grades given under (c). 15th July 1962.
- (i) In item 4, a new clause has been introduced after clause 4.4. 26th March 1962.

- (ii) In sub-clause 9.3.1, para 1 has been substituted by a new para for the existing paragraph.  
(iii) The following has been added at the end of Table II :

Number of Wires Stranded	Constants	
	Area	Resistance
91	89.235 3	0.011 206 3

- (iv) The following has been added at the end of Table IV :

Nominal Area of Conductor	Thickness of Insulation	
	Single-core	Multicore
mm <sup>2</sup>	mm	mm
400	2.6	2.6
500	3.0	..

- (v) Table VII in column 'Nominal Diameter of Armoured Wire', the sizes '2.1 mm' and '3.3 mm' have been replaced by '2.12 mm' and '3.15 mm' respectively.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<p>In column 'Nominal Addition to Diameter, Round Wire Armouring', the values '4.2 mm' and '6.6 mm' have been replaced by '4.24 mm' and '6.3 mm' respectively.</p>					

Copies of these Amendment Slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232 Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1, (ii) Third Floor, 11 Sooterkin Street, Calcutta-13, (iii) 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1, and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13 :5]



New Delhi, the 10th July 1962

**S.O. 2242.**—In pursuance of sub-regulation (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1st July to 9th July 1962.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard established	No. and Title of the Indian standard or standards if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars																		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																		
1	IS : 565-1961 Specification for DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates ( <i>Revised</i> ).	IS : 565-1955 Specification for DDT Water Dispersible Powder Concentrates.	This standard prescribed the requirements and the methods of test for DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane), water dispersible powder concentrates containing varying percentages of DDT, technical (Price Rs. 4.00).																		
2	IS : 619-1961 Specification for Pruning Knives, Hooked and Curved ( <i>Revised</i> ).	IS : 619-1955 Specification for Pruning knives, Hooked and Curved.	This standard covers the requirements for the following five types of pruning knives, illustrated in fig. 1 to 5, intended for use in tea plantations :																		
			<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Name</th><th>Fig.</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade (Short)</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Slashing Knife, Hooked Blade</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Slashing Knife, Curved Blade</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Pruning Knife, Curved Blade</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	Type	Name	Fig.	1	Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade	1	2	Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade (Short)	2	3	Slashing Knife, Hooked Blade	3	4	Slashing Knife, Curved Blade	4	5	Pruning Knife, Curved Blade	5
Type	Name	Fig.																			
1	Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade	1																			
2	Pruning Knife, Hooked Blade (Short)	2																			
3	Slashing Knife, Hooked Blade	3																			
4	Slashing Knife, Curved Blade	4																			
5	Pruning Knife, Curved Blade	5																			
			Pruning knives, hooked blade—type 1 are supplied in six sizes as given in Fig. 1. (Price Rs. 2.50).																		

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1, (ii) Third Floor, 11, Sooterkin Street, Calcutta-13, (iii) 2/21, First Line Beach, Madras-1, (iv) 14/69, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:2.]

New Delhi, the 13th July 1962

**S.O. 2243.**—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standard given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued under the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the said regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. & date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date of effect of the Amendment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS: 434-1953 Specification for Rubber-Insulated Cables and Flexible Cords for Electric Power and Lighting (for Working Voltages upto and including 11 kV) (Tentative).	S.R.O. 658, dated 26th March, 1955	No. 5, June 1962	(i) On page 16, new figures have been added at the end of the Table XXXVIII.  (ii) On page 17 new figures have been added at the end of Table XXXXI.	1st June, 1962.

Copies of this Amendment slip are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232 Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort Bombay-1, (ii) Third Floor, 11 Sooterkin Street, Calcutta-13, (iii) 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1, and (iv) Civil Lines, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:5]

C. N. MODAWAL,  
Head of the Certification Marks Division.

## MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

New Delhi, the 10th July 1962

**S.O. 2244.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 17 of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government, after consultation with the Government of the State of Maharashtra, hereby declares that it proposes to undertake mining operations in respect of coal in the State of Maharashtra in the area specified in the schedules below:—

## SCHEDULE I

## BLOCK-I

Drg. No. Rev/27/62 dt. 23-4-1962.

Sl. No.	Village	Tahsil	Mauza No.	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Narsala . . . . .	Umrer	220	Nagpur		Part.
2.	Gangapur . . . . .	"	112	"		"
3.	Ghotrauli . . . . .	"	124	"		"
4.	Baigaon . . . . .	"	427	"		"
5.	Sonegaon . . . . .	"	494	"		"
6.	Kanowa . . . . .	"	51	"		"
7.	Shirpur . . . . .	"	470	"		"

Total Area :—881.25 Acres approximately

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Narsala—

1, 2(P), 3(P), 8(P), 9(P), 10(P), 11(P), 12(P).

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Gangapur—

1/1(P), 1/3, 2(P), 3, 4(P), 5/1, 5/2, 5/3(P), 6(P), 7(P), 9(P), 14(P), 15(P).

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Ghotrauli—

59(P), 87(P).

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Baigaon—

50(P), 57(P), 59(P), 60, 61(P), 64(P), 65(P), 66, 67, 68, 69(P), 70(P), 71(P), 72, 73.

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Sonegaon—

1(P), 2(P), 3(P), 4, 5, 6(P), 7 to 15, 16(P), 17 to 38.

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Kanowa—

13(P), 14(P), 27(P), 30(P), 33(P), 38(P), 39(P), 40 to 45, 46(P), 49(P), 50, 51(P), 52(P), 53, 54(P), 55(P), 110(P), 111(P), 112(P), 118(P), 119(P), 120(P), 121, 122, 123, 124(P), 125(P), 126(P), 128(P).

Plot nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Shirpur.

Un-numbered plots in the north Eastern corner of village Shirpur bounded on north by common boundary of Shirpur and Kanowa villages. On East, common boundary of Shirpur & Kanowa villages. On South, common boundary of surface right and all right boundaries and on West common boundary of surface right and all right boundary.

## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

1—2 line passes through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur.

through Plot nos. 52, 51, 14, 13, 39, 38, 33, 30, 27 of village Kanowa.

Do. 6, 3, 1, 2 of village Sonegaon.

Do. 57 of village Baigaon.

Do. 16 of village Sonegaon.

Do. 59, 50, 61, 65, 64 of village Baigaon meeting at point '2'.

2—3 line passes through Plot Nos. 64, 69, 70, 71 of village Baigaon.

through Plot nos. 59, 87 of village Ghotrauli.

Do. 1/1, 2, 9, 15, 14, 4, 5/3 6, 7 of village Gangapur.

Do. 12 of village Narsala meeting at point '3'.

3—1 line passes through plot nos. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 3, 2 of village Narsala.

through Plot nos. 125, 128, 126, 124, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 120, 46, 49, 54, 55 of village Kanowa, then for some portion through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur & meeting at point '1'.

## SCHEDULE II

Drg. No. Rev/27/62 dt. 23-4-1962.

## BLOCK—2

Sl. No.	Village	Tahsil	Mouza No.	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Narsala . . . . .	Umrer	220	Nagpur		Part
2.	Gangapur . . . . .	"	112	"		"
3.	Ghotrauli . . . . .	"	124	"		"
4.	Baigaon . . . . .	"	427	"		"
5.	Ganpauli . . . . .	"	109	"		"
6.	Sonegaon . . . . .	"	494	"		"
7.	Kanowa . . . . .	"	51	"		"
8.	Shirpur . . . . .	"	470	"		"

Total area :—1728.45 Acres approx.

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Narsala :—

2(P), 3(P), 4/1, 4/2, 5(P), 6(P), 7(P), 8(P), 9(P), 10(P), 11(P), 12(P), 13(P), 24(P), 25(P), 26/1, 26/2(P), 26/3, 26/4, 27(P), 28, 29, 30, 31, 32(P), 33(P), 34(P), 35(P), 36, 37(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Gangapur :—

1/1(P), 1/2, 1/3(P), 2(P), 4(P), 5/3(P), 6(P), 7(P), 8/1(P), 9(P), 10/1(P), 10/2(P), 12(P), 13, 14(P), 15(P), 16 to 22, 23/1-2(P), 24/1, 24/2, 24/3, 25/1(P), 30(P), 31, 32, 33, 34/1(P), 34/2, 35(P), 36(P), 37/1, 37/2(P), 37/3(P), 40(P), 41, 42, 43(P), 44(P), 45(P), 46(P), 77(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Ghotrauli :—

41(P), 42(P), 43, 44, 45(P), 46 to 58, 59(P), 60(P), 61(P), 62(P), 63, 64, 65(P), 66(P), 75(P), 76/1(P), 76/2, 76/3, 77 to 84, 85(P), 86(P), 87(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Baigaon :—

4(P), 5(P), 6, 7(P), 8(P), 11(P), 12(P), 14(P), 15 to 19, 20(P), 21, 22/1, 22/2, 23, 24, 25(P), 32(P), 33 to 36, 37(P), 38(P), 39 to 43, 44(P), 45 to 49, 50(P), 51 to 56, 57(P), 58, 59(P), 61(P), 62, 63, 64(P), 65(P), 69(P), 70(P), 71(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Ganpauli :—

33(P), 34(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Somegaon :—

1(P), 2(P), 3(P), 6(P), 16(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Kanowa :—

10(P), 11, 12, 13(P), 14(P), 15, 16, 17(P), 22(P), 23(P), 25(P), 26, 27(P), 28, 29, 30(P), 31, 32, 33(P), 34, 35, 36, 37, 38(P), 39(P), 46(P), 47, 48, 49(P), 51(P), 52(P), 54(P), 55(P), 56(P), 57 to 72, 102(P), 103 to 109, 110(P), 111(P), 112(P), 113 to 117, 118(P), 119(P), 120(P), 124(P), 125(P), 126(P), 127, 128(P), 129 to 132, 133(P), 134(P), 135(P), 136(P), 137(P), 138(P), 144(P), 145(P).

Plot Nos. for undertaking mining operations in village Shirpur :—

Un-numbered plots in the north Eastern corner of Shirpur village bounded on north by nala which is common boundary of village Shirpur and Kanowa.

On east common boundary of Shirpur &amp; Kanowa villages and boundaries of all rights and surface rights. Again common boundary of Shirpur and Kanowa villages. On West boundary line of surface right area.

## BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

AB line passes through plot no. 56 of Kanowa, through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur, meeting at point 'B'.

BC line passes through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur plot Nos. 10, 17, 22, 23, 25 of village Kanowa.

lines passes through Plot Nos. 33, 34 of village Ganpauli.

Do. Plot Nos. 32, 44, 37, 38, 20, 25, 4, 5, 8 of village Baigaon meeting at point 'C'.

CD line passes through Plot Nos. 8, 7, 11, 12, 14 village Baigaon.

Do. Plot Nos. 42, 41, 45, 60 of village Ghotrauli meeting at point 'D'.

DE line passes through Plot Nos. 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 76/1, 85, 75, 86, 87 of village Ghotrauli 1/3, 34/1, 35, 36, 37/3, 37/2 of village Gangapur meeting at point 'E'.

EF line passes through 37/2, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 30, 25/1 of village Gangapur meeting at point 'F'.

FG line passes through 25/1, 23/1-2, 77, 10/1, 12, 10/2, 9, 8/1 of village Gangapur meeting at point 'G'.

GH line passes through 12 of village Narsala meeting at point 'I'.

HI line passes through 12, 11, 9, 7, 6 of village Narsala meeting at point 'I'.

IJ line passes through 6, 5, 13, 26/2, 24 of village Narsala meeting at point 'J'.

JA line passes through 24, 25, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35 of village Narsala.

Plot Nos. 135, 134 of village Kanowa.

Plot Nos. 37 of village Narsala.

Plot Nos. 134, 133, 136, 137, 144, 145, 138, 102 then along the Southern boundary of plot Nos. 104, 103, 68, 69, 72, 62, 61, 59, 60, 57, 56 of village Kanowa meeting at point 'A'.

1—2 Line passes through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur.

Do. Plot Nos. 52, 51, 14, 13, 39, 38, 33, 30, 27 of village Kanowa.

Do. Plot Nos. 6, 3, 1, 2 of village Sonagaon.

Do. Plot Nos. 57 of village Baigaon.

Do. Plot Nos. 16 of village Sonagaon.

Do. Plot Nos. 59, 50, 61, 65, 64 of village Baigaon meeting at point '2'.

2—3 Line passes through Plot Nos. 64, 69, 70, 71 of village Baigaon.

Plot Nos. 59, 87, of village Ghotrauli.

Plot Nos. 1/1, 2, 9, 15, 14, 4, 5/3, 6, 7 of village Gangapur.

Plot Nos. 12 of village Narsala meeting at point '3'.

3—1 Line passes through Plot Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 3, 2 of village Narsala.

Plot Nos. 125, 128, 126, 124, 110, 111, 112, 118, 119, 120, 46, 49, 55 of village Kanowa then for some portion through North Eastern corner of village Shirpur and meeting at point '1'.

[No. C2-25(3)/61.]

P. S. KRISHNAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

**S.O. 2245.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby constitute a Tribunal consisting of Shri Rameshwar Prasad Sinha, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi in place of the Tribunal constituted in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel S.O. No. 2765 dated the 15th November, 1961.

[No. C2-1(18)/60.]

A. S. GREWAL, Dy. Secy.

### CORRIGENDUM

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1962*

**S.O. 2246.**—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel No. S.O. 2032, dated the 1st July, 1962, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii), dated the 1st July, 1962, at page 1836 in Table VI: Coke,—

(1) in the fourth column, against the entry "Durgapur Steel Plant (Hindustan Steel Ltd.), Durgapur Coke Oven Plant (West Bengal Government)", for "9.91", read "9.58";

(2) in the third column, against the entry "Bye-product ovens other than those mentioned above", for "42.28", read "42.48".

[No. C5-12(32)/61.]

S. P. GUGNANI, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY INDUSTRIES****(Department of Iron & Steel)***New Delhi, the 21st July 1962*

**S.O. 2247/ESS.COMM/IRON & STEEL-15(1) & 27(1).**—The following notification issued by the Iron & Steel Controller under Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 15 and Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 27 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956, is hereby published for general information.

**"NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 15 and Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 27 of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and with the approval of the Central Government, the Iron & Steel Controller hereby notifies the following amendment to the notification published under S.O. 345/ESS.COMM/IRON & STEEL-15(1) & 27(1) published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated 3rd February 1962, namely:—

The existing paragraph (J) in the said notification shall be read as Sub-Paragraph J(a) and the following sub-paragraph J(b) shall be added to read as follows:—

In respect of Iron & Steel products, IMPORTED ON COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT, the Iron & Steel Controller shall indicate the C.I.F. price of the materials at the time of issuing Customs Clearance Permits. In these cases the importers shall sell the materials at landed cost plus remuneration as defined at item (A) and (C) provided the total ex-jetty/ex-godown price of the material so calculated does not fall below the Col. I price of the Indian Price Schedule ruling at the time of delivery by more than Rs. 50/- per Metric Ton. Where, however, the ruling Col. I rate exceeds the total landed cost inclusive of remuneration by more than Rs. 50/- per metric ton, the importers shall sell the materials at Col. I rate and pay the difference between Col. I rate and full landed cost inclusive of remuneration to the Iron & Steel Equalisation Fund in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Iron & Steel Controller from time to time. In no case, however, will the freight be equalised.

This amendment shall apply to all licences issued from the date of issue of this notification.

**A. N. BANERJI,**  
Iron & Steel Controller".

[No. SC(B)-4(45)/61.]

**M. C. MISRA, Dy. Secy.**

**POONA CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE****CENTRAL EXCISES***Poona, the 21st June 1962*

**S.O. 2248.**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I direct that all licensed manufacturers of Pigments, Colours Paints etc. falling under item 14 of the 1st schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 shall indicate in the R.T. 3—return as well as clearance application in form A.R. 1 the progressive total of their output during a financial year as also the progressive total of clearances during the financial year.

[No. C.E.R. 9/62.]

**S.O. 2249.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under rule 233 of Central Excise Rules, 1944, I direct that the manufacturers of cotton fabrics on power-looms shall indicate on each power-loom engaged by them in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, in white lead paint, the following particulars in block letters:—

- (i) Name and address of the licensee;
- (ii) L-4, licence No.; and
- (iii) Serial No. of loom owned by or allotted to the unit.

Such particulars shall also be marked on the looms temporarily sealed with the Central Excise seal, and on the looms either owned by or allotted to the weavers, who are members of any co-operative society.

2. It is further directed that such marking shall be made by all the cotton power-loom owners immediately after issue of this Notification and in any case before expiry of 30 days from the date of issue of this Notification.

[No. CER/233-S/1962.]

*Poona, the 26th June 1962.*

**S.O. 2250.**—In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I make the following amendments to this Collectorate Notification No. CER/5/1/59 dated the 13th August, 1959.

(i) For the existing clause (vii) under the column "limitations", the following clause shall be substituted.

In respect of Rule 206(3), the power shall be Exercised by the Superintendents, if the value of the goods of which confiscation is to be adjudged does not exceed Rs. 1000/- and by the Assistant Collectors if the value of such goods exceeds Rs. 1000/- but does not exceed Rs. 5000/-.

(ii) In column I against S. No. 2 for the figure "27" the figure 27(1) shall be substituted and clause (1) under the heading limitations, shall be deleted.

[No. C.E.R. 11/62.]

B. D. DESHMUKH, Collector.

## CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, DELHI

### CORRIGENDUM

*Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2251.**—In the table annexed to this Collectorate Notification (Central Excise) issued under S.O. 1318, dated 3rd June, 1961, Published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1961, as amended from time to time. The following further amendments shall be made.

For the word & figures "B-13" occurring in column 3 of the Table against the powers of Inspector under Rule 9(B)(2), read the word & figures "B. 10".

[No. C. IV(8)1CE/62.]

K. NARASIMHAN, Collector.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1962*

**S.O. 2252.**—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution and in supersession of the Government of India, Ministry of Health Notification No. F. 12-72/57-D, dated the 12th October, 1957, the President is hereby pleased to direct that Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh, the Chief Commissioners of the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, shall until further orders, exercise the powers and discharge the functions of a State Government under the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), within their respective Union Territories.

[No. F. 1-1-/62-D.]

A. C. RAY, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1962*

**S.O. 2283.**—The following draft of rule further to amend the Drugs Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), after consultation with Drugs Technical Advisory Board, is published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1962. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### **DRAFT AMENDMENT**

1. These rules may be called the Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In the Drugs Rules 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for the rule 3A, the following rule shall be inserted; namely:—

“3A. (1) The functions of the Laboratory in respect of the following drugs or classes of drugs shall be carried out at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli and the functions of the Director in respect of the said drugs or classes of drugs shall be exercised by the Director of the said Institute:

- (1) Sera.
- (2) Solution of Serum proteins intended for injection.
- (3) Vaccines.
- (4) Toxins.
- (5) Antigens.
- (6) Anti-toxins.
- (7) Sterilized surgical ligature and sterilized surgical suture.
- (8) Bacteriophages.

(2) The functions of the Laboratory in respect of the following drugs or classes of drugs shall be carried out at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar/Mukteshwar and the functions of the Director in respect of the said drugs or classes of drugs shall be exercised by the Director of the said Institute.

- (1) Anti-sera for veterinary use.
- (2) Vaccines for veterinary use.
- (3) Toxoids for veterinary use.
- (4) Diagnostic Antigens for veterinary use.

3. For rule 31 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted; namely:—

“31-Standard for certain imported drugs.—No biological or other special products specified in Schedule C or C(I) shall be imported unless it complies with the standard of strength, quality and purity, if any, specified in Schedule F and the tests prescribed in that Schedule shall be applicable for determining whether any such imported drug complies with the said standards.

Provided that in the case of biological and other special products intended for veterinary use the standards of strength, quality and purity shall be those that may be specified in Schedule F(I) and the tests prescribed in that Schedule shall be applicable for determining whether any such imported drug complies with the said standards. Where no standards are specifically prescribed in Schedule F(I) for any veterinary drug the standards for such items shall be those specified in the prescribed pharmacopoeia for the purpose.”

4. For rule 32 of the said rule, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“32-Packing and labelling of imported drugs.—No drug shall be imported unless it is packed and labelled in conformity with the rules in Part IX and X and Schedule F and further conforms to the standards laid down in part XII provided that in the case of drugs intended for veterinary use, the packing and labelling shall conform to the Rules in parts IX and X and Schedule F(I).

In rule 44 of the said rules after the first proviso the following further shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided also that for the purpose of examination of Antisera, Toxoid and Vaccines and Diagnostic Antigens for Veterinary use the person appointed shall



be a person who is a graduate in veterinary science of a University recognised by the appointing authority and having not less than three years' experience in the manufacture, storage and distribution and standardisation of Biological products used in Veterinary practice."

6. In rule 49, of the said rules, after the first proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided also that only Inspectors who are graduates in veterinary science or medicine or science or pharmacy and have had not less than three years experience in the manufacture or testing of Veterinary Biological products shall be authorised to inspect the manufacture of Veterinary Biological products".

7. In sub-rule (I) of rule 76 of the said rules, after the proviso, the following further proviso shall be inserted; namely:—

"Provided further that for the drugs specified in Schedule C and C(I) meant for Veterinary use the whole-time employee under whose supervision the manufacture is conducted shall be a graduate in Veterinary science of a University recognised by the Central Government and one who has had at least three years experience in the manufacture and testing of Veterinary Biological products."

8. In rule 78 of the said rules, after the word "Schedule F", the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

"or F(I) as the case may be".

9. In rule 97 of the said rules,

(a) in sub-rule (1) after clause (c), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that the above requirement shall not apply to drugs meant for veterinary use and which are labelled according to sub-rule (3) of this rule."

(b) for sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted; namely:—

(3) "The container of a medicine made up ready for treatment of an animal shall be labelled conspicuously with the words "Not for human use. For animal treatment only" and shall bear a symbol of the head of a "tiger".

10. For this explanation in rule 107 of the said rules, the following "Explanation" shall be inserted, namely:—

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this rule, the expression "proper name" means the proper name stated in Schedule F or if no such name is stated the name descriptive of the nature and origin of the substance approved by the licensing authority provided that in the case of a veterinary biological product the expression "proper name" means a proper name stated in Schedule F(1) or if no such name is stated the name or synonym given in British Veterinary Codex or if no such name is stated either in Schedule F(1) or British Veterinary Codex the name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the substance approved by the Licensing Authority.

11. In sub-rule (3) and (4) of rule 108 of the said rules, after the words 'Schedule "F"', the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

"or in Schedule F(I) as the case may be".

12. In rule 109 of the said rule,

(a) in sub-rule (1), after the words 'Schedule F', the following words letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

"Or F(1) as the case may be".

(b) in clause (d) of sub-rule (1) after the words "Schedule F", the following word letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

or F(1)."

(c) in sub-rule (3) after the words 'Schedule F', the following words letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

'or F(1) as the case may be".

(d) for clause (b) of sub-rule (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(b) the date on which the manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container is taken was completed as defined in Schedule F or F(1) or if there is no definition in Schedule F or F(1) as hereafter defined in this rule, and in the case of vaccines prepared from concentrates the date of completion of the final products and the bottling for issue;”

13. In rule 111 of the said rules, after the words ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted namely:—

“or F(1) as the case may be”.

14. In rule 112 of the said rules, after the words ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

“or F(1) as the case may be”.

15. In rule 122 of the said rules,

(a) in clause (a) after the words ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

“or F(1) as the case may be”.

(b) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) The substance shall conform with the standards of strength, quality and purity specified in Schedule F or F(1) as the case may be and the tests for determining the strength, quality and purity of the substance shall be those specified in Schedule F or F(1) as the case may be”.

(d) In clause (d), after the words ‘Schedule F’, the following words, letter and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

“or F(1) as the case may be”.

16. In rule 124 of the said rules after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) For drugs intended for veterinary use the standards shall be those given in the current edition for the time being in force of the British veterinary Codex”.

17. In Schedule D of the said rules, item 2 and 3 shall be omitted.

18. After Schedule F of the said rules, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

#### SCHEDULE F(1)

#### PART 1—VACCINES

##### (A) Provisions Applicable to the Production of Bacterial Vaccines

1. **Definition.**—(i) This part of the Schedule applies to bacterial vaccines made from any micro-organism pathogenic to man or other animal and to vaccines made from other micro-organisms which have any antigenic value.

(ii) For the purposes of this part of the Schedule a bacterial vaccine means a sterile suspension of a killed culture of the micro-organism from which the vaccine derives its name or a sterile extract or derivative of a micro-organism, or a pure suspension of living micro-organisms which have been previously made avirulent.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—A competent expert in bacteriology with sufficient experience in the manufacture and standardisation of veterinary biological products shall be in-charge of the establishment responsible for the production of bacterial vaccines and he shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of the vaccines.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any vaccine shall be the name of the micro-organism from which it is made followed by the word “vaccine” unless this Schedule otherwise provides or if there is no other special provision in this Schedule, some other name as approved by the licensing authority provided that in the case of the under-mentioned preparations the proper name of the vaccine may be as follows:—

1. Anthrax Spor Vaccine (Living).
2. Blackquarter Vaccine.

3. Enterotoxaemia Vaccine.
4. Fowl Cholera Vaccine.
5. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Adjuvant Vaccine.
6. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine (Broth).
7. Mixed Streptococcal Vaccine.

4. **Records.**—Cultures used in the preparation of vaccine must, before being manipulated into a vaccine, be thoroughly tested for identity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism. The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include amongst others, a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. **Combined Vaccines.**—Vaccines may be issued either singly or combined in any proportion in the same container. In the case of combination of vaccine, a name for the combined vaccine may be submitted by the licensee to the licensing authority, and if approved, may be used as the proper name of the vaccine.

6. **Preparation.**—Bacterial vaccine, simple or polyvalent are prepared from selected cultures after careful examination for their identity, specificity, purity and antigenicity. They may be prepared in the following manner:—

(a) *Formol Cultures or Bacterines.*—The selected pure culture strain or strains are grown in a suitable fluid medium, at an optimum temperature, for an appropriate period. The pure growth is then exposed to the action of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in suitable concentration and temperature. The product is finally filled in suitable sterilised containers which are subsequently hermetically sealed.

(b) *Vaccine of Bacterial Products or Bacterial Derivatives.*—These vaccines are prepared by growing the organisms on suitable media and then deriving specific antigenic constituents of the bacteria by various special methods.

(c) *Living Bacterial Vaccines.*—They are prepared from non-pathogenic but fully immunogenic strains of micro-organisms. Strict aseptic precautions are taken throughout the preparation against the introduction of microbial contaminants.

#### 7. General Standard:—

(a) *Description.*—Bacterial vaccines are colourless to yellowish brown liquids containing dead or viable bacteria in homogenous suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—All types of vaccines confer active immunity in the susceptible animals which can be demonstrated by injecting suitable experimental animals with the calculated doses of the product and subsequently determining the presence of the protective antibodies in their serum and/or by challenging the vaccinated animals by injecting virulent strain of the homologous organisms. The protected animals should survive the challenge.

(c) *Tests for Sterility.*—All killed vaccines shall be tested for sterility in accordance with Rules 115 to 119.

(d) *Purity Tests for Living Bacterial Vaccines.*—Petri-dishes containing blood agar and plain agar media are streaked with the final product and incubated at 37°C for 72 hours. The vaccine passes the test if no growth of micro-organisms other than those from which the vaccine was prepared, is observed. Other tests include examination for motility of the organisms, fermentation reactions and thermoagglutination test and dye-inhibition tests in case of brucella vaccine.

(e) *Safety Test.*—The safety of the vaccine shall be assessed by injecting it in appropriate doses in suitable susceptible animals. No animal should show any untoward, general or local reaction, within seven days after inoculation.

(f) *Potency Test.*—Wherever applicable, susceptible experimental animals are inoculated with the calculated doses of the final product. The animals are challenged, after the period of immunisation, with virulent infective dose of the homologous culture along with the controls. The potency of the vaccine is assessed by the survival of the vaccinated animals and the death of the controls.

8. **Labelling.**—(a) The label on the ampoule shall indicate:

- (i) Proper name.
- (ii) Contents in millilitres or doses.
- (iii) Potency, if any.

- (iv) Batch number.
- (v) Expiry date.
- (b) The label on the outside container shall indicate:—
  - (i) Proper name.
  - (ii) Contents in millilitres or doses.
  - (iii) Batch number.
  - (iv) Date of manufacture.
  - (v) Manufacturing license No.
  - (vi) Manufacturers' name and address.
  - (vii) Manufactures' for animal use only.
  - (viii) Storage conditions.

9. **Storage.**—Bacterial vaccines shall be stored protected from light at temperature between 2° to 4° and shall not be frozen.

10. **Date of Manufacture.**—The date of manufacture shall be unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph in this Part as defined in Rule 109(3)(b).

#### ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE (LIVING).

1. **Synonyms.**—Avirulent Anthrax Spore Vaccine or *Bacillus Anthracis* Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—The vaccine is a suspension of living spores of an uncapsulated avirulent strain of *B. anthracis* in 50 per cent. glycerine saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Avirulent *B. Anthracis* of known antigenicity is grown on plain agar at PH 7.4, in Roux flasks. After 72 hours incubation at 37°, the pure sporulated culture growth which shows 70 to 80 per cent. sporulation is washed with normal saline and glycerinated to the extent of 50 per cent by weight of the culture washing and the whole suspension is kept at room temperature for 21 days to allow for the stabilization of the spores.

#### 4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a slightly opalescent or pale brown semi-viscous liquid.

(b) **Identification.**—Uncapsulated *B. anthracis* which is avirulent can be isolated from the vaccine.

(c) **Purity Test.**—Complies with the "purity tests for living bacterial vaccine" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) **Safety Test.**—Four healthy adult guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300—450 g. are inoculated subcutaneously, two with 0.2 ml. each and two with 0.5 ml. each of the unglycerinated suspension respectively. Four more guineapigs are injected with 1:5 dilution of the glycerinated product in the same manner. No untoward reaction should be observed and none of the animals should die of anthrax during the period of observation for 7 days.

(e) **Potency.**—Spore count of the glycerinated suspension is made after 21 days from the date of glycerination. Three plates for each of the three dilution 10—5, 10—6 and 10—7 are made.

Eight sheep and 8 goats each weighing not less than 18 kg. are injected subcutaneously in the following manner:

2 sheep: Each subcutaneously with 10 ml. of the stock suspension (for safety).

2 goats: Each subcutaneously with 5 ml. of the stock suspension (for safety).

6 sheep: Each subcutaneously with one million spores suspended in 50 per cent. glycerine saline solution.

6 goats: Each subcutaneously with one million spores suspended in 50 per cent. glycerine saline solution.

None of these animals should die of anthrax. Twenty one days after vaccination, the animals are challenged with 100 infective doses of virulent *B. Anthracis* spores along with 2 healthy sheep and 2 goats as controls.

All the controls should die of anthrax within 72 hours after challenge and at least 66 per cent. of the vaccinated animals should survive. The animals shall be observed for a minimum of 10 days from the date of challenge.

(f) **Viable Count.**—The vaccine when plated on suitable media should show 1.5 million *B. anthracis* organisms per ml.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of the potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

#### BLACKQUARTER VACCINE (POLYVALENT).—

1. **Synonym.**—Blackleg Vaccine or Quarter Evil vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Polyvalent Blackquarter Vaccine is a mixture of *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium septicum* grown in an anaerobic fluid medium (sodium thioglycollate broth) the culture having been rendered sterile and atoxic by the addition of Solution of Formaldehyde I-P in such a manner that it retains its immunising properties.

3. **Preparation.**—Cultures of *Cl. chauvoei* and *Cl. septicum* which are grown separately in sodium thioglycollate glucose broth medium containing phosphate buffer (PH 8.0) for 120 hours at 37° are killed by the addition of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. to make a final concentration of 0.5 per cent. The killed cultures are mixed together in equal parts and the vaccine is filled in suitable containers.

#### 4. Standards:—

(a) **Description.**—It is a yellowish brown liquid containing dead bacterial in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *Cl. chauvoei* and *Cl. septicum*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) **Safety and Potency Tests.**—Fourteen adult healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 3 ml. of the product followed a week later by a second injection with the same dose. They should not show any systemic reaction but may show only a minimum of local reaction. Fourteen days after the second injection one-half the number of the guinea-pigs are challenged intramuscularly with 25 viable spores of *Cl. chauvoei* along with 0.72 ml. of 5 per cent. solution of calcium chloride and the remaining half are injected intramuscularly with at least one lethal dose of 24 hours old anaerobic broth culture of *Cl. septicum* along with the same dose and concentration of calcium chloride. Two controls are used for each batch of guinea-pigs. All the controls should die of the specific infection and at least 66 per cent. of the protected animals should survive before the product is passed for issue.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the General monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—Date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

#### BRUCELLA ABORTUS (STRAIN 19) VACCINE (LIVING).

1. **Synonym.**—Contagious Abortion Vaccine, (Strain 19) (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Brucella Abortus (Strain 19) Vaccine (Living) is a suspension of a pure smooth living culture of *Br. abortus* of low virulence in normal saline solution.

3. **Preparation.**—Forty-eight to seventy-two hour old growth of *Br. abortus* (Strain 19) on potato agar medium in Roux flasks is washed with buffered normal saline solution and the pure growth from the flasks is pooled together; 0.5 ml. of the pooled product is mixed with 4.5 ml. of normal saline solution at PH 6.4 in graduated centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 3,000 r.p.m. for one hour. The percentage of cell deposit is assessed by reading the amount of cell deposit obtained.

The concentrated suspension is then diluted with buffered normal saline solution so that the final product contains 0.72 per cent. bacterial cell deposit.

#### 4. Standard—

(a) *Description*.—It is an almost white turbid liquid containing live bacterial in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—It consists of Gram-negative bacilli capable of protecting susceptible animals against Brucellosis.

(c) *Purity Test*.—A smear of the finished product is examined microscopically after staining by Gram's method for evidence of any contamination. When grown on suitable media, *Br. abortus* should be obtained in a pure state.

(d) *Safety Test*.—Two healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are inoculated subcutaneously each with 0.5 ml. of the final product. The guinea-pigs should not show excessive reaction of a toxic nature during the period of observation of 7 days.

(e) *Potency Test*.—Each of a group of healthy guinea-pigs, drawn from a uniform stock and each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. is injected intramuscularly with 1 ml. of the vaccine, as in the test for safety, and is challenged nine weeks after vaccination by the intramuscular injection of 1 ml. of a suspension containing 5,000 fully virulent *Br. abortus* organisms. Each of a group of unvaccinated guinea-pigs is similarly injected. After a further six weeks, the guinea-pigs are killed and cultures are made from their spleens. More than half of the vaccinated guinea-pigs contain no demonstrable *Br. abortus* in the spleen; all the controls are infected. In view of the limited keeping quality of the liquid vaccine under Indian conditions, one out of every ten batches of the vaccine may be subjected to potency test.

(f) *Viable Count*.—The vaccine when plated on suitable media should show between 14,000 million and 18,000 million *Br. abortus* organisms per ml. At least 80 per cent of the *Brucella* organisms should be in the smooth phase.

5. **Labelling and Storage**.—Complies with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines". The liquid vaccine shall be issued fresh as far as possible without allowing any period of storage after manufacture.

6. **Expiry Date**.—The date of expiry of the vaccine shall be not more than 10 days from the date of manufacture.

### ENTEROTOXAEMIA VACCINE

1. **Synonyms**.—*Clostridium Welchii*, Type D, Formol Culture; Pulpy Kidney Vaccine.

2. **Definition**.—Enterotoxaemia Vaccine is a culture of a highly toxigenic strain of *Clostridium welchii*, type D, grown in an anaerobic medium rendered sterile and atoxic by the addition of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in such a manner that it retains its immunising properties.

3. **Preparation**.—Selected toxigenic strain of *Cl. welchii*, type D, is grown in a liquid medium containing phosphate buffer (PH 8.0) for 24 hours at 37° with subsequent addition of trypsin to ensure maximum toxin production. The culture is checked for purity and toxicity as tested in mice. Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. is added to the culture to make a final concentration of 0.5 per cent and the formalised culture is kept at 37° till the product is sterile and non toxic.

#### 4. Standard:—

(a) *Description*.—It is a yellowish brown liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—When injected into susceptible animals it stimulates the production of epsilon (E) antitoxin of *Cl. welchii*, type D.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety and Potency Tests*.—At least 8 sheep each weighing not less than 18 kg. and/or 12 rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. are used for testing the safety and potency of each brew of the vaccine. Two sheep receive subcutaneously

10 ml. each and the other 6 sheep receive each 2.5 ml. of the product subcutaneously. The rabbits are given subcutaneously a dose of 5 ml. each. The sheep and rabbits are observed for five days. They should show only a minimum local reaction and no systemic reaction.

The sheep receiving 10 ml. are discontinued from experiments after 5 days. Each of the other 6 sheep are inoculated with a second dose of 2.5 ml. Fourteen days after the first injection the rabbits are inoculated with 5 ml. as a second dose, after one month of the first inoculation. Ten days after the second inoculation their sera are pooled separately. The pooled serum shall contain in each ml. not less than 2 international units of *Cl. welchii* epsilon antitoxin which is determined by testing on mice as follows:—

One ml. of the pool serum is mixed with one ml. of the epsilon toxin of *Cl. welchii*, type D, containing 300 mouse-minimum-lethal doses (mouse m.l.d.) and kept at room temperature for half an hour. At least two mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are each given intravenously 0.2 ml. of the mixture. As controls two mice each weighing not less than 18 g. should each receive 0.1 ml. of the diluted toxin containing 300 mouse m.l.d. per ml. The control mice die within 1-2 hours while the mice receiving the mixture of serum and toxin and are kept under observation for two days should survive, indicating that the serum has not less than 2 international units of epsilon antitoxin per ml. Sera containing one International Unit of epsilon antitoxin per ml. will be able to neutralise 150 mouse m.l.d. of epsilon toxin of *Cl. welchii*, type D. A similar test is done with the pooled sera from the rabbits.

**5. Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements regarding "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

**6. Expiry Date.**—The expiry date of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than six months from the date of manufacture.

#### FOWL CHOLERA VACCINE (POLYVALENT)

**1. Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Avisseptica* Vaccine.

**2. Definition.**—Fowl Cholera Vaccine is a formalised pure broth culture of virulent strains of *Pasteurella aviseptica*.

**3. Preparation.**—The strains are grown separately in nutrient broth for 48 hours at 37°. The pure growth is killed by the addition of a solution of Formaldehyde I.P. so that its final concentration in the vaccine is 0.4 per cent. The cultures are then mixed in equal proportions and the final vaccine is bottled in suitable container;

**4. Standard:—**

(a) *Description.*—It is a light yellow liquid containing dead bacterial in suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—It protects susceptible birds against *P. aviseptica* infection.

(c) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety Test.*—Two healthy young fowls each weighing not less than 400 g. are inoculated subcutaneously each with 1 ml. of the final product. The birds should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation for 7 days.

**5. Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

**6. Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than three months from the date of manufacture.

#### HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA ADJUVANT VACCINE

**1. Synonym.**—*Pasteurella Septica* Adjuvant Vaccine.

**2. Definition.**—The vaccine is a homogenous suspension of formalised agar-washed *Pasteurella septica* in liquid paraffin and lanolin.

**3. Preparation.**—Pure growth of a highly antigenic strain of *P. septica* in phase I grown on nutrient agar medium containing 0.5 per cent yeast extract is washed with 0.5 per cent formal saline. The pooled suspension is diluted with formal saline to contain approximately 2100 million *P. septica* organisms per ml. The

safety test of this adjusted suspension is conducted in 4 white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. and observed for 3 days before it is mixed with liquid paraffin and lanolin in the following ratio:—

Bacterial suspension 15 parts

Liquid Paraffin 10 parts

Lanolin 1 part

The mixture is blended until a homogenous suspension is obtained which is filled in suitable container,

#### 4. Standard:—

(a) *Description*.—It is a white thick oily liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *P. septica*.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety Test*.—Six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are inoculated intraperitoneally each with 0.5 ml. of the vaccine. None of the mice should die of pasteurellosis during the observation period for 7 days.

(e) *Potency Test*.—Three calves in good condition between the ages of 9 months to 3 years are injected intramuscularly, each with 2 ml. of the vaccine, in the case of animals weighing upto 140 kg. and 3 ml. for heavier ones.

Three weeks later these animals along with 2 healthy animals of the same type and species are challenged subcutaneously with 18 hour old broth culture of *P. septica* equivalent to at least 50 million mouse minimum infective dose. Both the controls should die of pasteurellosis and at least 2 out of the 3 protected animals should survive the challenge dose for a period of 7 days.

5. *Labelling and Storage*.—Complies with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. *Expiry Date*.—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture.

### HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA VACCINE (BROTH)

1. *Synonym*.—Pasteurella Septica Vaccine (Broth).

2. *Definition*.—Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine is formalised culture of a virulent strain of Pasteurella septica in nutrient broth.

3. *Preparation*.—*P. septica* culture is grown in nutrient broth (PH 7.4) for 48 hours at 37°. The pure growth is killed by the addition of a solution of Formaldehyde I.P. so that its final concentration in the vaccine is 0.4 per cent.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—It is pale yellow liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *P. Septica*.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described under the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) *Safety Test*.—Four healthy rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. are inoculated subcutaneously each with 5 ml. of the product. There should be no untoward reaction during the period of observation for 7 days.

5. *Labelling and Storage*.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. *Expiry Date*.—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than three months from the date of manufacture.



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**SALMONELLA ABORTUS EQUI VACCINE**

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1. **Synonym.**—Equine Abortion Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Equine Abortion Vaccine is a mixture of equal parts of pure formalised cultures of smooth laboratory strains of *Salmonella abortus equi*.

3. **Preparation.**—The strains are grown separately on plain agar in Roux flasks for 24-48 hours at 37°. The pure growth is washed with normal saline solution and the washings are pooled together. The suspension is standardised to contain approximately 600 million *Sal. abortus equi* organisms per ml. using normal saline solution as diluent. The culture is killed by the addition of sufficient quantity of Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. to ensure a final concentration of 0.25 per cent and the product is kept at 37° for 7 days. Potassium alum is added to give a final concentration of 1 per cent.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—It is an opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *Sal. abortus equi*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

(d) **Safety Test.**—(1) Six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are inoculated intraperitoneally each with 0.5 ml. of the product. None of the mice should die of salmonellosis. The mice are observed for 96 hours.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than three months from the date of manufacture.

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**STREPTOCOCCUS EQUI VACCINE**

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1. **Synonym.**—Strangles Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Streptococcus equi vaccine is a phenolised culture of a number of different isolates of Streptococcus equi in glucose serum broth.

3. **Preparation.**—Equal proportions of 48 hours old pure cultures of different isolates of *Str. equi* in serum glucose broth are mixed together. The suspension is centrifuged and the deposit is washed with normal saline solution after removing the supernatant. The washed cells are suspended in normal saline and heated in a water bath at 65° for 2 hours. Phenol and normal saline are added to give a final concentration of 1200 million *Str. equi* organisms per ml. and 0.5 per cent. of phenol in the vaccine.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a slightly opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against infection with *Str. equi*.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for "Sterility" described in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines". The nutrient broth may be replaced by the glucose broth.

(d) **Safety Test.**—Two ponies and two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are inoculated each with 10 ml. and 2 ml. respectively of the final product. The animals should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation of 7 days.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements for "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Bacterial Vaccines".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than three months from the date of manufacture.

## (B) Provisions Applicable to the Production of Viral Vaccines

1. **Definition.**—(i) This part of the Schedule applies to viral vaccines made from any virus pathogenic to domestic animals and poultry and made from other modified viruses which have an antigenic value.

(ii) For the purpose of this part of the Schedule a virus vaccine means a sterile suspension of freeze dried powder containing the modified living virus particles, which in its original unaltered stage causes disease from which the vaccine derives its name and which has been prepared from the tissues of a suitable host in which it has been grown *in vivo*.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—The establishment in which Viral Vaccines are prepared, must be under the direction and control of an expert in bacteriology with specialised training in virology and sufficient experience in the production of viral vaccines, and he shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of the vaccines.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any viral vaccine shall be the name of the disease which is caused by the particular virus from which the vaccine is produced followed by the word "vaccine", unless the Schedule otherwise provides or if there is no special provision in the Schedule, some other name is approved by the licensing authority; provided that in the case of the under-mentioned preparations the proper name of the vaccine shall be as follows:—

- (i) Fowl Pox Vaccine, Chick Embryo Virus (Living)
- (ii) Fowl Pox Vaccine, Pigeon Pox Virus (Living)
- (iii) Horse Sickness Vaccine (Living)
- (iv) Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (Living)
- (v) Rinderpest Goat Adapted Tissue Vaccine (Living)
- (vi) Rinderpest Lapinised Vaccine (Living)
- (vii) Rinderpest Lapinised Avianised Vaccine (Living)
- (viii) Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine (Living).

4. **Records.**—Viruses used in the preparation of vaccine must, before being used for preparing a batch be thoroughly tested for purity, safety, sterility and antigenicity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular virus. The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the seed virus from which the vaccine are made.

5. **Tests.**—Viral vaccine shall be tested for sterility, safety viability and potency in suitable test animals.

(a) **Sterility Test.**—All vaccines shall be tested for sterility in accordance with Rules 115 to 119.

(b) **Safety Test.**—Suitable laboratory animals and or large animals or birds may be employed to test the vaccine for safety. Details of safety test are given in the individual monograph.

(c) **Potency Test.**—All live virus vaccines shall be tested for potency and only those which pass the prescribed potency shall be issued. Details of potency test are given in the individual monograph.

(d) **Storage.**—Viral vaccines shall be stored, protected from light at a temperature of  $-15^{\circ}$  to  $-20^{\circ}$  at which they may be expected to retain the potency for at least one year. The period for which viral vaccines may be expected to retain potency at  $2^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$  and room temperature is given in the individual monograph.

6. **Condition of Housing of Animals.**—(i) The animals used in the production of vaccine must be housed in hygienic conditions in premises satisfactory for this purpose.

(ii) Only healthy animals may be used in the production of vaccine. Each animal intended to be used as a source of vaccine must, before being passed for the production of vaccine, be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least seven days. During the period of quarantine the animal must remain free from any sign of disease and must be thoroughly cleaned and groomed.

7. **Labelling.**—The provisions for "Labelling" as laid down for Bacterial vaccines shall also apply to Viral Vaccines. The following additional information shall also be included on the label of the outside container.

- (i) The name and percentage of bacteriostatic agent contained in the vaccine.
- (ii) If the vaccine as issued for sale contains any substance other than the diluent, the nature and strength of such substance.

**8. Date of Manufacture.**—For the purpose of this part of the Schedule, the date of manufacture shall be unless otherwise specified in the individual monograph as defined in rule 109(3)(b).

#### FOWL POX VACCINE, CHICK-EMBRYO VIRUS (LIVING)

**1. Synonym.**—Egg-Adapted Fowl Pox Vaccine (Living).

**2. Definition.**—Fowl-pox Vaccine, Chick-Embryo Virus (Living) is a suspension of a modified living virus (Mukteswar strain) prepared from the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of the infected embryo and is freeze dried.

**3. Preparation.**—Active chick-embryos obtained from *Salmonella pullorum* free flock, are used. Twelve to thirteen day old embryos are injected with 0.1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of the infected membranes (stock seed virus). The suspension of stock seed virus is dropped on the CAM. After an incubation of 5 days at 37° CAM showing discrete or confluent lesions (Pocks) are harvested. These are homogenised with adequate quantity of antibiotics (Penicillin and streptomycin) ampouled in 0.5 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description.*—Light mauve coloured scales.

(b) *Identification.*—When applied to scarified area of the skin of a fowl it produces characteristic lesions of fowl pox. This product should afford protection against fowl pox.

(c) *Moisture Content.*—Moisture content in the finished product should not exceed 0.1 per cent.

(d) *Safety Test.*—For testing each batch of fowl pox vaccine 12 healthy cockerels, or other suitable young chicken each weighing not less than 400 g. from the same source are taken. This group of 12 birds is immunized at least 21 days previous to the test, with fowl pox vaccine. The vaccine under test is reconstituted in 5 ml. of 50 per cent glycerine saline and administered to fowls as follows:—

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field doses of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from other viruses and bacteria causing septicaemia or not.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field dose of vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of Infectious laryngotracheitis and similar diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.2 ml. of the vaccine under test. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the viruses of Coryza and similar diseases.

The Three remaining birds serve as controls. They are isolated and kept under observation for 21 days. The birds that succumb during the period of 21 days are subjected to a careful postmortem examination. The product is withheld from issue until the vaccine and the test birds are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

(e) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

(f) *Potency Test.*—For testing of potency three susceptible birds each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated using the field dose by the stick method and examined for "takes". Three weeks after vaccination these birds along with two unvaccinated controls are exposed to challenged virus and observed for 14 days. The vaccinated birds should not manifest any reaction, while the controls should show active "takes".

**5. Labelling.**—Complies with the requirement for "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

**6. Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for twelve months if stored at  $-15^{\circ}$  to  $-20^{\circ}$  or about six months if stored at  $2^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$ .

7. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall not be more than one month from the date of manufacture if stored at room temperature.

#### FOWL-POX VACCINE, PIGEON-POX VIRUS (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Fowl-Pox Vaccine (Pigeon pox scab).

2. **Definition.**—Fowl-pox vaccine, pigeon-pox virus (Living) consists of pigeon pox virus in scabs collected from artificially infected pigeons and dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy pigeons are injected on the legs and under the wings with 1:100 suspension of pigeon-pox virus. The pigeons reacting satisfactorily and showing good takes are selected and the superficial skin layer accraped by means of a sharp scalpel. The material so collected is freed from feather homogenised and dried. The dried pulp is powdered, sieved and ampouled in 0.3 g. quantities and sealed.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) *Description.*—Light cream coloured powder.

(b) *Identification.*—When applied to feather follicles by vigorous rubbing it produces mild reaction in fowls. The product should afford protection to fowls against fowl pox.

(c) *Safety Test.*—For testing a batch of vaccine, 12 healthy cockerels, or other suitable young chicken each weighing not less than 400 g. from the same source are made available at the same time. This group of 12 birds is immunised at least 21 days previous to the test with fowl pox vaccine. The vaccine under test is reconstituted in 10 ml. of 50 per cent glycerine saline and administered to fowls as follows:—

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.3 ml. or 10 times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from organisms of septicaemia diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.3 ml. or ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of Infectious laryngotracheitis and similar diseases.

Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.2 ml. of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from virus of Coryza and similar diseases.

The Three remaining birds serve as controls. All the birds under test are isolated and held under observation for 21 days. All those that succumb are subjected to careful postmortem examination. The product is withheld from issue until the vaccine and test birds are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

(d) *Potency Test.*—For testing the potency of a batch of vaccine, three susceptible birds each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated using the field dose by the follicular method and examined for "takes". Three weeks after vaccination these birds and two healthy susceptible controls are exposed to challenge virus and are observed for 14 days. The vaccinated birds shall manifest no reaction, while the controls must have active "takes".

5. **Labelling.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for three months if stored in refrigerator at 2° to 4° and about 15 days at 37° to 42°.

7. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than fifteen days from the date of manufacture, if stored at room temperature.

#### HORSE SICKNESS VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—African Horse Sickness Vaccine; Mouse Adapted Polyvalent Horse Sickness Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition.**—Horse Sickness Vaccine is a suspension of live mouse adapted strains of Horse Sickness Virus (Onderstepoort) prepared from the brains of infected mice and is freeze dried.

3. **Preparation.**—Thirty to thirty-five-day-old white mice are infected intracerebrally with 0.05 ml. of a suitable dilution of the seed virus (6 or 7 types as the case may be). Groups of large numbers of mice are injected separately with each type of the virus and are housed at 21° to 27°. A majority of these become paralytic on the third and fourth day when they are sacrificed and their brains collected and stored at -15° to -20° till the day of processing. For preparing the polyvalent vaccine equal number of brains collected from mice infected with different types of the virus are homogenised with 5–10 times its volume of sterile lactose buffer medium (PH 7.2) containing antibiotics. The suspension is centrifuged at 1500 r.p.m. for 5 minutes. The supernatant liquid is distributed in ampoules in 0.75 ml. quantities and freeze dried.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) *Description.*—White scaly material.

(b) *Identification.*—This product affords protection to horse against Horse Sickness.

(c) *Safety Test.*—Four healthy mice 30–35 days old are injected intraperitoneally with 0.2 ml. of 10<sup>-1</sup> dilution of the vaccine and kept under observation for 10 days. All the mice should remain normal throughout the period of observation.

(d) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with the test for sterility described under the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

(e) *Potency Test.*—Each batch of vaccine is titrated in tenfold dilutions using 4 mice of 30–35 days old for each dilution. Each mouse is injected intracerebrally with 0.05 ml. and kept under observation for 10 days. Mortality and survival ratios are noted and LD<sub>50</sub> is determined. The minimum acceptable titre is 10<sup>-4</sup> LD<sub>50</sub> per 0.05 ml.

5. **Labelling.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for 12 months if stored at -15° to -20° and about six months if stored in refrigerator at 2° to 4°.

## RABIES VACCINE

1. **Synonym.**—Antirabic Vaccine (Phenolised).

2. The following particulars relating to this vaccine are the same as those relating to Antirabic Vaccine described in part D of Schedule F to these rules, namely:—

- (i) Definition.
- (ii) Proper name.
- (iii) Strain of fixed Rabies Virus to be used.
- (iv) Staff of Establishment.
- (v) Condition and Housing of animals.
- (vi) Precautions to be observed in preparation.
- (vii) Records.
- (viii) Labelling.
- (ix) Issue.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy yearling or older sheep of either sex each weighing not less than 18 kg. are injected intracerebrally with 0.5 ml. of 1:300 suspension of rabbit-brain passaged seed virus. The sheep which get paralysed from the sixth day onwards after inoculation are sacrificed and their brains collected aseptically. Brain tissue is weighed individually and an emulsion containing 10 per cent of brain tissue is made in buffered saline (PH 7.0), containing 1 per cent phenol, in a homogeniser. The emulsion is incubated at 37° for 24 to 48 hours or longer to inactivate the virus. The emulsion is diluted with buffered saline (PH 7.0) to give a 5 per cent suspension.

The vaccine can also be prepared as a 20 to 25 per cent suspension (0.5 per cent phenol) using an emulsion containing 40 per cent brain tissue in place of 10 per cent emulsion.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—A milky white suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—This product affords protection to dogs against rabies.

(c) *Safety Test*.—The presence of live virus in vaccine is detected in mice. The stock vaccine is diluted in physiological saline to contain 0.5 per cent of the brain tissue. Ten mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are injected intracerebrally each with 0.03 ml. of the vaccine. None of the mice should die of rabies during the period of observation of three weeks.

(d) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the test for sterility described under the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines."

(e) *Potency Test*.—Sixty white mice, four weeks old, are used for each batch of vaccine to be tested. They are injected intraperitoneally each with 0.25 ml. of a dilution of vaccine equivalent to 0.5 per cent suspension of brain tissue the injection being repeated on alternate days until 6 doses have been given.

Thirty mice are kept as controls. The vaccinated mice are divided into five groups, each of 10 mice. Five groups are inoculated intracerebrally with dilutions of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-5}$  respectively. Each mouse of a group receives 0.03 ml. intracerebrally. The control mice are divided into three groups of ten each and inoculated with dilutions of  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-7}$  respectively, each mouse receiving 0.03 ml. intracerebrally of the respective dilutions.

All the mice under test and the controls are observed for 14 days. Animals dying on the 5th day after challenge and those showing paralysis on the 14 day are reckoned as death due to rabies. LD<sub>50</sub> titres are determined for each of the groups of the vaccinated and control; the minimum protection required in 1000 Ld<sub>50</sub>.

5. *Labelling*.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines."

6. *Storage*.—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for about six months if stored in refrigerator at 2° to 4°.

### RANIKHET DISEASE VACCINE (LIVING)

1. *Synonym*.—Newcastle Disease Vaccine (Living); Pheumoenteritis Vaccine (Living).

2. *Definition*.—Ranikhet Disease Vaccine is a suspension of a modified living virus (Mukteswar Strain) prepared from infected embryos and fluids and is freeze dried.

3. *Preparation*.—Good fertile eggs obtained from *Salmonella pullorum* free flock are incubated in an egg incubator. Ten day old vigorous embryos are infected with 0.1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of Ranikhet Disease Vaccine Virus. Inoculation is done in the allantoic cavity. Embryos are incubated at 37°. Eggs showing dead embryos 24 hours after incubation are discarded. After 48 hours incubation the eggs are candled and those showing dead embryos are chilled for 60 minutes in the refrigerator. The fluids and embryos are then collected and spot haemagglutination and sterility tests carried out. The material is homogenised in a blender with adequate quantity of antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin) and ampouled in aliquots of 0.5 ml. Quantities and freeze dried.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—Light brown scales.

(b) *Identification*.—This product affords protection to fowls against Ranikhet Disease.

(c) *Moisture content*.—The moisture content should not exceed 0.1 per cent.

(d) *Safety Test*.—For testing each batch of freeze dried Ranikhet Disease Vaccine, 12 healthy young chickens, all from the same source, each weighing not less than 400 g. are taken and immunised against Ranikhet Disease. Fourteen days later, these birds are tested as follows with the contents of one ampoule suspended in 100 ml. of normal saline.

Three of the test birds are injected subcutaneously with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from viruses or organisms of septicaemia disease.

Three of the test birds are injected intratracheally with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of Infectious laryngotracheitis.

Three of the test birds are injected intranasally with 0.1 ml. equivalent to ten times the field dose of the vaccine to be tested. This group serves to indicate whether the product is free from the virus of Coryza and similar diseases.

The three remaining birds serve as controls.

All the treated birds and controls are observed daily for 14 days. All the test birds that succumb are subjected to careful postmortem examination. The product is not issued until the birds under test are shown to be free from the causative agents of any extraneous disease.

(e) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccine".

(f) *Potency Test*.—Four susceptible birds 8–12 weeks old and each weighing not less than 400 g. are vaccinated by injecting subcutaneously 1 ml. of a 10<sup>-6</sup> dilution of the product. Two weeks after vaccination these birds and 4 non-protected birds are challenged by injecting subcutaneously each with 1.0 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of virulent virus (Liver and spleen emulsion) or 1.0 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of fluid from the embryo infected with Virulent Ranikhet Disease Virus. The non-protected birds should show symptoms of Ranikhet Disease and die and all the protected birds should remain normal, during an observation period of 14 days.

5. **Labelling**.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage**.—The vaccine when stored at  $-15^{\circ}$  to  $-20^{\circ}$  may be expected to retain the potency for about one year and about three months if stored in a refrigerator at 2 degree to 4 degree. When removed from the refrigerator the product should not be used later than 10 days.

#### RINDERPEST GOAT ADAPTED TISSUE VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym**.—Goat-adapted Cattle Plague Vaccine; Goat Tissue Vaccine (Living).

2. **Definition**.—Rinderpest Goat-adapted Tissue Vaccine is the homogenised freeze dried preparation of spleen pulp of goats artificially infected with the Mukteswar Strain of rinderpest virus.

3. **Preparation**.—Healthy goats of either sex between 1 to 3 years of age and each weighing not less than 18 kg. are quarantined for a period of 7 to 10 days. After this period a batch of selected goats are injected subcutaneously with 2 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of the seed virus. These donor goats are kept under careful observation for 4 days. On the fourth day morning only such of those animals which exhibit definite rise of body temperature from  $2^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$  are destroyed. The carcasses are subjected to a thorough postmortem examination and spleen from animals free from any pathological changes or signs are collected separately. Smear from each spleen is examined microscopically to exclude the possibility of incorporation of infective organisms into a production batch.

The spleen is freed from fat and fascia and is blended into a smooth pulp in a grinder. The pulp is spread on a shallow dish of glass or stainless steel and is freeze dried.

The freeze dried pulp is then ground into a fine powder and sieved. The powder is ampouled in 0.25 g. or 0.125 g. quantities and dried on secondary drying system. On the completion of drying cycle, ampoules are sealed under vacuum.

#### 4. **Standard**.—

(a) *Description*.—Dark brown or chocolate coloured scales or powder.

(b) *Identification*.—The product affords protection to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) *Moisture Content*.—Not more than 0.1 per cent.

(d) *Safety Test*.—Each batch of vaccine is tested for safety in laboratory animals and cattle or buffalo calves as follows:—

(i) *Small animals*.—At least two guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. and two adult rabbits each weighing 1 kg. to 1.5 kg. should be injected each with 1 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine subcutaneously and kept under observation for 7 days. None of the animals should die. Alternatively, a batch of 6 white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. may be used, each mouse receiving 0.5 ml. of a dilution 1:100 suspension subcutaneously. None of the animals should die.

(ii) *Large animals*.—Either cattle of good grade of susceptibility (hill cattle) or buffalo calves may be employed. For each batch of vaccine, two animals should be injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of 1:8000 dilution of the vaccine. These animals should be kept under observation for 12-14 days. None of the animals should show any untoward reaction.

(e) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines."

(f) *Potency Test*.—The animals receiving 1 ml. of 1:8000 dilution of vaccine used under safety test mentioned above and kept under observation for 14 days, should be challenged with 1 ml. of 1 per cent suspension of stock Rinderpest virulent virus. None of the animals should die of rinderpest within a period of 10 days. This test serves as a short potency test for each of the batches.

For conducting a detailed potency test the following procedure may be followed:—

Dilutions 1:8,000, 1:12,000 and 1:16,000 shall be tested and for each dilution atleast 2 susceptible cattle or buffalo calves should be used. Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed 12 to 14 days later with a standard challenged dose of virulent rinderpest bull virus contained in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two unvaccinated bovines, each receiving the same quantity of the challenge dose act as controls. These are kept under observation for 14 days. The end point of protective titre is assessed on the death/survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine calculated on the basis of 40 minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

(g) *Virulence and Viability Test*.—Two to four goats each weighing not less than 18 kg. are injected with 2 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine and kept under observation for 10 days. These animals should show reaction characterised by pyrexia (rise of about 2°), anoroxia and dullness."

5. *Labelling*.—Complies with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. *Storage*.—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for twelve months if stored at -15° to -25° or about three months if stored at -5°.

### RINDERPEST LAPINISED VACCINE (LIVING)

1. *Synonym*.—Rabbit Adapted Cattle Plague Vaccine (Living); Lapinised Vaccine (Living).

2. *Definition*.—Rinderpest Lapinised Vaccine is a suspension of a modified living virus (Nakamura III Strain) prepared with the blood, spleen and mesenteric lymph glands of infected rabbits and is freeze dried.

3. *Preparation*.—Adult rabbits of a known stock, each weighing not less than 1 kg. free from coccidiosis and snuffles, are injected intravenously with 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of the stock, seed virus. Animals are kept under strict observation upto the third day morning. Rabbits exhibit marked rise of temperature ranging between 1.5° to 3° and only such rabbits as have reacted satisfactorily are selected as virus donors.

Ten millilitres of blood are collected from each rabbit in a defibrinating flask under aseptic conditions. Later the animals are sacrificed and the spleen and mesenteric lymph glands collected. Each rabbit is subjected to a thorough post-mortem examination to observe lesions of rinderpest infection.



After harvesting, the blood and the organs (spleen and glands) are homogenised in the ratio of 3:1. Adequate quantities of penicillin and streptomycin are added. The homogenised material is ampouled in 0.5 ml. or 2 ml. volumes and freeze dried.

**4. Standard.—**

(a) *Description.*—Dark chocolate coloured mass.

(b) *Identification.*—This product affords protection to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) *Moisture Content.*—Not more than 0.1 per cent.

(d) *Safety Test.*—For testing a batch, 2 guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300 g. are injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension. Alternatively, a group of six white mice each weighing not less than 18 g. is used. Each animal receive subcutaneously 0.5 ml. of 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. None of the test animals should die within a period of 7 days.

(e) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

(f) *Potency Test.*—Dilutions 1:100, 1:200, 1:400 and 1:800 shall be tested and for each dilution 2 susceptible cattle (hill bulls) or buffalo calves should be used. Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed 21 days later with a standard challenge dose of a virulent rinderpest bull virus contained in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two unvaccinated bovines, each receiving the same quantity of the challenge virus serve as controls. These animals are kept under observation for 14 days. The end point of the protecting titre is assessed on the death/survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine calculated on the basis of ten minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

(g) *Virulence and Viability Tests.*—Four rabbits each weighing 1 to 1.5 kg. are injected subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of the vaccine. The animals should react typically showing all the symptoms of rinderpest in rabbits.

**5. Labelling.**—Complies with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

**6. Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for 6 months if stored at  $-15^{\circ}$  to  $-25^{\circ}$  or about a month if stored at  $-5^{\circ}$ .

**RINDERPEST LAPINISED AVIANISED VACCINE (LIVING)**

**1. Synonym.**—Lapinised Avianised Vaccine (Living).

**2. Definition.**—Rinderpest Lapinised Avianised Vaccine is a suspension of a modified live rinderpest virus of low virulence prepared either with the whole chick embryo or the viscera of the infected chick embryo.

**3. Preparation.**—Twelve or thirteen day-old active chick embryos from a flock free from *Salmonella pullorum* infection are injected intervenously (on CAM) with 0.1 ml. of 1:300 suspension of the stock seed virus in 6 per cent glucose solution. The embryos are incubated at  $38.5^{\circ}$  for 5 days. At the end of this incubation period, eggs which show living embryos are selected for the preparation of the vaccine. The viscera of the chicks are harvested, care being taken to reject the gizzard and gall bladder. The material is homogenised in a blender with adequate quantity of antibiotic (penicillin and streptomycin) and is then freeze dried. The freeze dried material is then ground into a fine powder, ampouled in 0.25 g. quantities and dried on secondary drying system and sealed under vacuum.

**4. Standard:—**

(a) *Description.*—Pale cream or yellow coloured sterile powder.

(b) *Identification.*—The product affords good grade of immunity to susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(c) *Moisture Content.*—Not more than 0.1 per cent.

(d) *Safety Test.*—For testing each batch, a Group of 6 mice each weighing not less than 18g. is used. Each mouse is injected subcutaneously with 0.5 ml. of a 1:100 suspension. Alternatively, 2 guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300 g. and 2 rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are injected with 1 ml. of

1:100 suspension subcutaneously. These animals should not show any untoward reaction during the period of observation for 7 days.

(e) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the test for sterility as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

(f) **Potency Test.**—Healthy highly susceptible cattle (hill bulls) or buffalo calves should be used for testing the potency of each batch of vaccine. Dilutions of 1:800, 1:16,00, 1:32,00 and 1:64,00 should be tested and for each dilution 2 to 4 highly susceptible animals should be used.

Each animal is inoculated subcutaneously with 1 ml. of a dilution of the vaccine, followed 21 to 28 days later, with a standard challenge dose of a virulent rinderpest bull virus contained in 1 ml. of a 1:100 suspension of spleen tissue. Two unvaccinated bovines, each receiving the same quantity of the challenge virus serve as controls. All these animals are kept under observation for 14 days. The end point of protective titre is assessed on the death/survival rate and the dose contained in one gramme of vaccine calculated on the basis of 40 minimum protective doses being equivalent to one vaccinating dose.

5. **Labelling.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—This vaccine is relatively unstable and if stored at  $-25^{\circ}$  to  $-40^{\circ}$  may be expected to retain its potency for a period of six months and for about 2 weeks at  $-5^{\circ}$ .

#### SHEEP AND GOAT POX VACCINE (LIVING)

1. **Synonym.**—Sheep Pox Vaccine; Goat Pox Vaccine.

2. **Definition.**—Sheep and Goat Pox Vaccine consists of the virus contained in the scabs collected from sheep artificially infected with the virus.

3. **Preparation.**—Healthy yearling sheep are infected artificially on the shaved portion of the abdomen with 1:100 suspension of the stock seed virus in normal saline solution. The material from the semidried areas where the pock lesions are evident is collected and dried over calcium chloride or phosphorus pentoxide under vacuum. Dry scabs are powdered, sieved, ampouled in 0.3 g. quantities and sealed.

4. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—Light cream coloured powder.

(b) **Identification.**—This product when applied to scarified area of the skin of the sheep/goats produces characteristic local lesions of pox and should afford protection to sheep and goat against Sheep and Goat Pox.

(c) **Safety Test.**—Two rabbits each weighing not less than 1 kg. are injected subcutaneously each with 1 ml. of a 1:100 dilution in normal saline solution. These animals are observed for 14 days. The animals should remain normal.

(d) **Potency Test.**—Four yearling sheep are inoculated with 1:100 suspension of the vaccine in 50 per cent glycerine saline on a scarified area on the abdomen. Fourteen days later, these and 2 more susceptible sheep are inoculated by the same method with stock virus and observed for a period of 14 days. The control animals should develop typical lesions of pox and the vaccinated animals should remain normal.

5. **Labelling.**—Complies with the requirement of "Labelling" as laid down in the general monograph on "Viral Vaccines".

6. **Storage.**—The vaccine may be expected to retain its potency for three months if stored in refrigerator at  $2^{\circ}$  to  $4^{\circ}$  and about 15 days at  $37^{\circ}$  to  $42^{\circ}$ .

7. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency of the vaccine shall be not more than fifteen days after the date of manufacture when removed from storage at about  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### PART—II—ANTISERA

##### Provisions Applicable to the Production of All Sera from Living Animals

1. **Definition.**—(i) This part of the Schedule applies to anti-bacterial sera, anti-viral sera and antitoxic sera which are prepared by injecting bacteria or

viruses or their products into buffalo-bulls or other suitable animals so as to produce active immunity which is manifested by the formation of antibody.

(ii) For the purpose of this part of the Schedule an antiserum means sterile liquid antiserum concentrated and unconcentrated, solutions of globulins or their derivatives or solid forms which can be reconstituted when necessary.

**2. Staff of Establishment.**—The establishment shall be under the direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology and serology with adequate training in immunology and standardisation of biological products and knowledge of animal management. He shall be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the course of preparation of the sera and standardisation of the finished products.

**3. Proper Name.**—The proper name of the antiserum shall be the recognised scientific name of the disease or its causative organism or some generally recognised abbreviations thereof preceded by the prefix "anti", and followed by the word "serum" as for example, "Anti-anthrax serum". The proper name of any antitoxin may be formed from the word "Anti-toxin" preceded by the name of the organism from which the toxin was prepared, and followed, if desired, by a term indicating the source or the strain of that organism, provided where there is no special provision in the Schedule, the name as approved by the licensing authority.

**4. Records.**—(1) The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include the following particulars:—

(a) *As to the culture.*—Evidence of the identity and specificity of the cultures.

(b) *As to the procedure used in immunising the animals:*

(i) The method of preparing the cultures or antigen used for immunisation.

(ii) The dosage and methods employed in administering the culture or antigen.

(iii) The period in the course of immunisation at which blood is withdrawn for the preparation of the serum.

(c) Any test which may have been applied to the serum to determine its content of specific antibodies or its specific therapeutic potency and purity.

(2) If the licensee desires to treat the performance of any tests recorded under sub-paragraph (1) (c) of this paragraph as determining the date of completion of manufacture for the purpose of Rule 109 he shall submit full particulars of the proposed test to the licensing authority and obtain his approval.

**5. Cultures.**—The cultures used in immunising the animals shall be at all times open to inspection, and specimens shall be furnished for examination at the request of the licensing authority.

**6. Quantity.**—(a) Any antiserum shall be issued for veterinary use in the form of either,

(i) Natural seru, i.e., the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic or subtraction, or

(ii) A solution of the purified serum proteins containing the specific antibodies.

(b) At the time of issue, the liquid shall be clear or show at the most a slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum shall not contain more than 10 per cent of solid matter. A solution of the serum protein shall not contain more than 20 per cent of solid matter.

**7. Precautions to be observed in preparation.**—(i) Laboratories where sera are exposed to the air in the course of the process of preparation must be separated by a sufficient distance from stables and animal houses to avoid the risk of aerial contamination with bacteria from animal excreta, and must be rendered fly-proof to prevent such contamination by insects. Such laboratories must have impervious walls and floors and must be capable of being readily disinfected when necessary.

(ii) A special room with impervious walls and floor which can be washed and when necessary, chemically disinfected must be provided for the collection of blood from the living animals.

(iii) An efficient system of manure removal must be used, which will prevent its accumulation in the vicinity of any room where blood or serum is collected or handled.

(iv) An adequate number of sterilizers must be provided for the sterilization of all glassware or other apparatus with which the serum may come into contact in the course of its preparation.

(v) All processes to which the serum is subjected during and after the collection from the animals, must be designed to preserve its sterility, but in the case of artificially concentrated sera, it shall suffice that the process of concentration is conducted with scrupulous cleanliness and in such a manner as to avoid unnecessary dangerous contamination.

(vi) The laboratories in which the testing of the sera for potency, sterility and freedom from abnormal toxicity are carried out must be adequate for the purpose. An adequate supply of animals for use in such tests and suitable housing for such animals must be provided.

(vii) Provisions must be made for complying with any special conditions which may be laid down in the Schedule relating to the production and issue of the particular serum, in respect of which the license is granted.

**8. Unhealthy or Infected Animals.**—If an animal used in the production of sera is found to be suffering from an infection except one produced by living organisms against which it is being immunised, or shows signs of serious or persistent illhealth not reasonably attributable to the process of immunisation, the licensee shall immediately report the matter to the licensing authority and shall, if the authority orders an inspection and the inspector so directs, cause such animals to be killed and a postmortem examination of it to be made, and take steps to prevent any serum obtained from the animal being sold or offered for sale until permission is given by the licensing authority. If the result of the postmortem is such as to bring under suspicion, the health of any of the other animals used for the production of sera, the licensing authority may prohibit the use of those animals for the production of sera or may take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent the issue of sera which may be dangerous to animal health.

Provided in the case of emergency, the person in charge of the establishment may order the destruction of an animal used in the production of sera and suspected of infection, and shall in that case give notice forthwith to the licensing authority and shall permit an inspector to be present at the postmortem examination.

**9. Conditions and Housing of Animals.**—(1) The animals used in the production of sera should be adequately housed under hygienic environments.

(ii) Only healthy animals free from disease shall be used in the preparation of sera and in particular, the presence of glanders in horses or other equidae and of tuberculosis in cattle, shall be excluded by testing with mallein and tuberculin respectively.

(iii) Every animal intended to be used as the source of serum must be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for atleast 7 days before being admitted to the animal sheds in which the serum yielding animals are housed.

(iv) In case of houses and other equidae, every animal used as source of serum shall either be actively immunized against tetanus or shall be passively immunised against the disease by injection of tetanus antitoxin in such doses as to ensure the constant presence of that anti-toxin in the blood during the whole period of the use of the animal as a source of serum.

#### ANTISERA AND THEIR GENERAL STANDARD

Antisera contain the immune substances that have a specific prophylactic or therapeutic action when injected into animals exposed to or suffering from a disease due to a specific micro-organism or its toxin. Antisera are classified into three groups:

- (i) Antitoxic sera (Antitoxins).
- (ii) Antibacterial sera.
- (iii) Antiviral sera.

Antisera are usually issued in an unconcentrated form for animal use but may be concentrated and also freeze dried. However, for the purpose of the Schedule

the word "antisera" is used for the unconcentrated liquid sera only. A suitable bacteriostatic agent in a concentration sufficient to prevent the growth of micro-organisms is added to the liquid serum.

**General Standard:—**

(1) **Description.**—Liquid native or unconcentrated antisera are yellow or yellowish brown in colour. They are initially transparent but may become turbid with age. They are almost odourless, except for the odour of any bacteriostatic agent that may have been added.

(2) **Identification.**—The test for identity is described in the individual monograph.

(3) **Acidity or Alkalinity.**—All native antisera have a PH of 7.0 to 8.5.

(4) **Abnormal Toxicity.**—All antisera shall comply with the following tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity.

(a) Two healthy mice each weighing not less than 18 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 0.5 ml. of the sample and observed for five days. None of the mice should show any abnormal reaction or die.

(b) Two healthy guinea-pigs each weighing 300 g. to 450 g. are injected subcutaneously each with 5 ml. of the sample and observed for seven days. None of the guineapigs should show any abnormal reaction or die.

(5) **Sterility.**—All antisera shall comply with the tests for sterility described in Rules 115 to 119. However no batch of antiserum which does not comply with sterility test in full, need be rejected straightway for issue. Such batches of antisera should be further subjected to determination of the total number of living bacteria per ml. of the product by means of plate cultures and its nature (pathogenic or non-pathogenic). The determination of the content of the living organisms in the antiserum shall be made in a manner approved by the licensing authority and the enumeration of colonies shall be made after aerobic and anaerobic incubation for 2 days at 37° and then for at least 3 days at room temperature.

If any pathogenic organisms are found to be present the batch of antiserum shall be rejected forthwith; however, the batch may be passed provided it is of such quality that it produces no persistent swelling, abscess, or more harmful effect when injected subcutaneously into cattle, at the highest recommended dosage rate.

(6) **Potency.**—The potency of each preparation when the available methods permit, is determined by the appropriate biological assay, and it is described under the individual monograph.

(7) **Total Solids.**—Native antisera should not contain more than 10 per cent solid matter.

(8) **Labelling.**—Complies with the provisions for "Labelling" as laid down for "Bacterial Vaccines".

(9) **Storage.**—Liquid preparations of antisera shall be stored protected from light at temperature between 2° to 4° and shall not be frozen.

(10) **Date of Manufacture.**—The date of manufacture shall be under otherwise specified in the individual monographs in this Part as defined in Rule 109(3)(b).

(11) **Containers.**—All antisera are distributed in sterilised containers of a material which is inert towards the substance and which are sealed to exclude micro-organisms.

(12) **Expiry Date.**—The expiry date of potency of all sera shall be not more than 24 months after the date of manufacture.

#### ANTI-ANTHRAX SERUM

1. **Synonym.**—*Bacillus Anthracis Antiserum.*

2. **Definition.**—Anti-anthrax Serum is the serum of animals that confers a specific protection against *Bacillus anthracis*.

3. **Preparation.**—The antiserum may be prepared in buffalo bulls after repeated injections of cultures of *B. anthracis* of a virulent strain.

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements in the general provision antisera under Description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal Toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

- (i) *Identification*.—It protects animals against infection with *B. anthracis*.

#### ANTI-BLACKQUARTER SERUM

1. **Synonym**.—Blackleg Antiserum, *Clostridium Chauvoei*-Septicum Antiserum.
2. **Definition**.—Anti-Blackquarter Serum is the serum of suitable animals containing the substances that have a specific neutralising effect on *Clostridium chauvoei* and *Clostridium septicum*, or *Cl. chauvoei* only.
3. **Preparation**.—It is prepared by injecting subcutaneously or intramuscularly increasing doses of formalised cultures of *Cl. chauvoei* and *Cl. septicum* into buffalo bulls, or *Cl. chauvoei* only.
4. **Standard**.—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antisera under Description, Acidity, of Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

- (i) *Identification*.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with virulent strains of *Cl. chauvoei* and *Cl. septicum* or *Cl. chauvoei* only.

#### ANTI-FOWL-CHOLERA SERUM

1. **Synonym**.—*Pasteurella Aviseptica* Antiserum.
2. **Definition**.—Fowl Cholera Antiserum is the serum of animals containing the substances that confer a specific protection to fowls against virulent strain of *Pasteurella aviseptica*.
3. **Preparation**.—Antiserum is prepared from buffalo bulls after they have been subjected to an injection of killed cultures of virulent strain of *P. aviseptica* followed by injections of living cultures of the same organism.
4. **Standard**.—It complies with the requirements described in the general provision for antisera under Description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

- (i) *Identification*.—It protects susceptible fowls against infection with *P. aviseptica* and its homologous strains.

#### ANTI-HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA SERUM

1. **Synonym**.—*Pasteurella Septica* Antiserum.
2. **Definition**.—Anti-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Serum is the serum of animals containing the substances that confer a specific protection to susceptible animals against virulent strains of *Pasteurella septica*.
3. **Preparation**.—Antiserum is prepared from buffalo bulls after they have been subjected to repeated injections of formalised cultures of standard strain *P. septica* with adjuvants.
4. **Standard**.—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antisera under Description, Acidity, of Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Sterility, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

- (i) *Identification*.—It protects susceptible animals against infection with homologous strains of *P. septica*.

(ii) *Potency*.—White mice of either sex weighing, not less than 18 g. each and not less than 8 weeks of age shall be used for this test. Five groups of white mice, each consisting of atleast six mice of the same source shall be used. The first group is injected subcutaneously (right leg) with 0.04 ml; the second with 0.02 ml.; the third with 0.01 ml. and the fourth with 0.005 ml. of the product to be tested. The fifth group serves as a control. At the end of 24 hours the serum-treated mice together with the control mice are injected subcutaneously (left leg) with a suitable dilution of a freshly prepared 18 hours broth culture of virulent *P. septica* phase I, adjusted to contain about 100 mouse minimum infective doses. The serum shall be considered to possess satisfactory protection titre if atleast 80 per cent of the control mice die in 72 hours of haemorrhagic septicaemia as shown by demonstration microscopically of the organisms from the heart blood. All the serum treated mice are fully protected in the 0.04 ml. dose and at least 40 per cent of all serum treated mice survive for a period of not less than 7 days.

**ANTI-RINDERPEST SERUM**

1. **Synonym.**—Cattle Plague Antiserum.

2. **Definition.**—Anti-Rinderpest Serum is the serum of buffalo bulls containing the substances that confer a specific immunity to susceptible animals against virulent strains of the virus of rinderpest.

3. **Preparation.**—The antiserum is prepared from buffaloes who have reacted to a dose of virulent rinderpest virus, which is injected simultaneously with a pre-determined quantity of anti-rinderpest serum so as to control the severity of the reaction (serum-simultaneous-method).

4. **Standard.**—It complies with the requirements described in the general provisions for antisera under Description, Acidity or Alkalinity, Abnormal toxicity, Solids, Labelling, Storage and Expiry Date.

(i) **Identification.**—It protects susceptible animals against rinderpest.

(ii) **Potency.**—Five buffalo calves of about one year of age in good condition are used for the test. Three are injected subcutaneously with the anti-rinderpest serum under test at the rate of 10 ml. per 46 kg. body weight, subject to a minimum of 20 ml. per animal. These together with the two remaining, are simultaneously injected subcutaneously at a different site with 1 ml. of a 1:100 dilution of spleen suspension of virulent bull-virus.

The animals should be observed for 14 days during which time the serum treated animals should exhibit no symptoms of rinderpest other than rise in temperature and slight intestinal disturbances, while the controls develop more severe symptoms or die.

**PART III—DIAGNOSTIC ANTIGENS****Provisions Applicable to the Manufacture and Standardisation of Diagnostic Agents (Bacterial Origin)**

1. **Definition.**—This part of the Schedule applies to reagents of bacterial origin employed for various tests.

2. **Staff of Establishment.**—A competent expert in bacteriology with sufficient experience in the manufacture and standardisation of veterinary biological products shall be in charge of the establishment responsible for the production of various diagnostic agents of bacterial origin and he may be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation and standardisation of various diagnostic agents.

3. **Proper Name.**—The proper name of any diagnostic agent is the name of the micro-organism from which it is made, followed by the word "antigen" unless the Schedule otherwise provides or it may be derived from the name of the organism responsible for the causation of the disease or if there is no special provision in the Schedule, the name approved by the licensing authority. In the case of the undermentioned preparations the proper name of the diagnostic agent may be as follows:—

- (i) Abortus Bang Ring (A.B.R.) Antigen.
- (ii) Brucella Abortus Coloured Antigen.
- (iii) Brucella Abortus Plain Antigen.
- (iv) Jchnin.
- (v) Mallein.
- (vi) Salmonella Abortus Equi 'H' Antigen.
- (vii) Salmonella Pullorum Coloured Antigen.
- (viii) Salmonella Pullorum Plain Antigen
- (ix) Tuberculin.

4. **Records.**—Cultures used in the preparation of diagnostic agents of bacterial origin must, before being manipulated into an agent be thoroughly tested for identity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism. The permanent record which the licensee is required to keep shall amongst others include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. **Preparation.**—Diagnostic agents of bacterial origin are prepared from selected

cultures after their careful examination for the identity, specificity, purity and antigenicity. They may be prepared in the following manner.

(a) *Formolised antigens*.—The selected pure culture strain is grown in a suitable medium at an optimum temperature for an appropriate period. The pure growth is then exposed to the action of a Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. in a suitable concentration and at an appropriate temperature for a suitable period.

(b) In some cases, the diagnostic agents are prepared by growing the organisms on suitable media and then deriving specific protein constituents of the bacteria by various methods.

#### 6. General Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—Diagnostic agents may be clear, opalescent or coloured liquids.

(b) *Identification*.—Some exhibit specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with homologous organisms and others when injected into the animal body in appropriate doses, cause specific reactions like hypersensitivity, local and general reaction, if the animal is infected with the homologous organisms.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—All antigens shall be tested for sterility in accordance with Rules 115 to 119.

(d) *Standardisation*.—It is carried out either by determining the definite cell concentration in the product or by observing the general and local reactions in healthy and artificially infected animals with various standard dilutions of the product.

7. *Labelling*.—As under general provision for the bacterial vaccines with the addition that it is meant for diagnostic purposes only.

8. *Storage*.—All antigens are stored, protected from light at a temperature between 2° to 4°.

9. *Date of Manufacture*.—The date of manufacture shall be unless otherwise specified with individual monograph in this Part as defined in Rule 109 (3) (b).

### ABORTUS BANG RING (ABR) ANTIGEN

1. *Synonym*.—Milk Ring Test Antigen.

2. *Definition*.—The antigen is a suspension of pure growth culture of standard strain of *Brucella abortus* strain 19 strained supravivally with 2, 3, 5 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride suspended in 0.85 per cent saline containing 1 per cent glycerol and 1 per cent phenol.

3. *Preparation*.—Smooth strain of *Brucella abortus* strain 99 is grown on potato infusion agar for 72 to 96 hours in Roux flasks, at 37°. Condensation fluid is pipetted off before washing. Each flask is washed with 20 ml. of normal saline containing 1 per cent glycerol. The pooled washing is filtered through a gauze and the filtrate is collected in a measuring cylinder. To every 500 ml. of the filtrate 1 g. of 2, 3, 5,—triphenyl tetrazolium chloride is added immediately. The container is shaken for 30 minutes till the tetrazolium salt is dissolved. The product is then kept at 37° for 20 hours. After incubation the product is heated at 65° in a water bath for 30 minutes. It is cooled and centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for one hour. The supernatant is poured off and the sediment is suspended in normal saline containing 1 per cent glycerol and 1 per cent phenol so that it is twice the original volume. This forms a concentrated antigen.

To obtain the product for use the concentrated antigen is diluted with normal saline containing 1 per cent glycerol and 1 per cent phenol to contain 10 per cent of cells as determined by centrifuging the suspension at 3000 r.p.m.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—It is a red coloured liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—It shows formation of a specific red coloured ring in the cream layer when mixed with pooled samples of milk taken from animals suffering from brucellosis.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens". The tests shall, however, be done before colouring.

5. *Labelling and Storage*.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the General monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

6. *Expiry Date*.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than 9 months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.



## BRUCELLA ABORTUS COLOURED ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—*Brucella Abortus Cotton Strain 99 Coloured Antigen.*

2. **Definition.**—*Brucella Abortus Coloured Antigen* is a suspension of pure smooth cultures of *Brucella abortus* strain 99 in phenolised glycerine saline, the bacterial being coloured by the addition of crystal violet and brilliant green. This antigen is used for plate test for serological diagnosis of brucella infection.

3. **Preparation.**—Seventy two hours old growth of *Brucella abortus* Cotton strain 99 on potato agar medium in Roux flasks is washed with phenolised glycerine-saline (containing 12 per cent sodium chloride, 20 per cent glycerine and 0.5 per cent phenol). The washed growth is filtered through a pad of absorbent cotton wool and the suspension is coloured by the addition of 1 ml. each of 1 per cent aqueous solution of crystal violet and brilliant green for every 250 ml. of the suspension. The product is heated for 60 minutes in a water bath at 60° before it is standardised.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—It is a greenish violet liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(d) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with brucella organism.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

(d) **Standardisation.**—0.5 ml. of the antigen is mixed with 4.5 ml. of normal saline solution in Hopkins graduated tube. The mixture is centrifuged for one hour at 3000 r.p.m. and the percentage of bacterial cells present in the original antigen is assessed by noting the height of the cell deposit. The antigen is then standardised so as to contain 10 per cent cell deposit.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than 9 months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

## BRUCELLA ABORTUS PLAIN ANTIGEN

1. **Synonym.**—*Brucella Abortus Cotton Strain 99 Plain Antigen.*

2. **Definition.**—*Brucella Abortus Plain Antigen* is a suspension of a pure smooth culture of *Brucella abortus* strain 99 in phenol-saline.

3. **Preparation.**—Seventy two hours old growth of *Br. abortus* Cotton strain 99 on potato agar medium in Roux flasks is washed with normal saline solution. The washed growth is filtered through a pad of absorbent cotton wool and the suspension is heated for 60 minutes in a water bath at 60° to kill the organisms. It is then preserved by the addition of phenol in a final concentration of 0.5 per cent.

4. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—An opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) **Identification.**—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with brucella organism.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

(d) **Standardisation.**—0.5 ml. of the pooled phenolised suspension is mixed with 4.5 ml. of normal saline solution in Hopkins graduated centrifuge tube and the mixture is centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m. for 60 minutes. The percentage of cells in the antigen is assessed by reading the amount of cell deposit obtained.

The concentrated antigen is then diluted with phenolised saline so that the product contains about 600 million organisms per ml. This is further diluted. The particular dilution that gives 50 per cent. agglutination with *anti-Br. abortus* serum (containing 1,000 International Units) at 1:500 final serum dilution, is assessed as the antigen for issue.

5. **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

6. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than 9 months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

## JOHNIN

1. **Definition.**—Johnin is a preparation of a fluid medium in which *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* has been grown in artificial culture and which has been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

2. **Preparation.**—Young culture of selected strain of *Myco. Paratuberculosis* is grown on synthetic medium and incubated at 37° for 10–12 weeks. Flasks showing luxuriant and pure growth are steamed for 3 hours and thereafter kept at room temperature overnight. The contents are filtered through finemesh sieve. The filtrate is concentrated over a steam bath to one-tenth of its original volume and kept in cold storage for 14 days before being filtered through Seitz filter. The product is dispensed in ampoule and hermetically sealed.

3. **Standard.**—

(a) **Description.**—A yellowish brown to brownish liquid.

(b) **Identification.**—It produces hot, painful and oedematous swelling at the site of inoculation in animals infected with *Myco. paratuberculosis* organisms.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

(d) **Potency Test.**—Two animals, previously infected with *Myco. paratuberculosis* and two healthy animals are each injected intradermally in the neck region with 0.1 ml. of the product. Forty-eight hours later, the injection is repeated at the same side. The product should produce a typical reaction in the infected animals in the form of a hot, painful and oedematous swelling at the site of inoculation persisting for at least 48 hours after the second injection. Control animals should not show such reaction.

4 **Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

5. **Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

## MALLEINS

1. **Definition.**—(i) Malleins are preparations of fluid media in which the *Pfeifferella mallei* has been grown in artificial culture and which have been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

(ii) For the purposes of the Schedule malleins are classified into (a) Mallein-subcutaneous, and (b) Mallein intra-dermo-palpebral (I.D.P.)

2. **Preparation:**—

(a) **Mallein Subcutaneous.**—Fifteen days old pure growth of standard strain of *Pf. Mallei* grown on sybthetic medium is steamed for one hour in a Koch's steam sterilizer. One part of 5 per cent. phenol solution is added to every 9 parts of the dead culture which is filtered through Scitz filter.

(b) **Mallein Concentrated.**—The procedure is the same as for Mallein subcutaneous except that the filtrate is evaporated in porcelain dish over steam to half the original volume before addition of phenol. Five per cent. is added in sufficient quantity to the concentrated product, to give a final concentration of 0.5 per cent.

3. **Standard:**—

(a) **Description.**—A yellowish to brown viscous liquid.

(b) **Indentification.**—It produces hot, tense, painful swelling when injected into the animals infected with *Pf. mallei* organisms.

(c) **Sterility Test.**—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

(d) **Potency Test:**—

(i) **Mallein subcutaneous.**—Two ponies, previously infected with *Pf. mallei* and two controls, are injected each with 1 ml. of the product subcutaneously in the neck region. The animals are observed for local reaction and rise in temperature. Local reaction is manifested by a hot, tense, painful swelling becoming prominent within 24 hours. The rise in temperature is observed by recording the body temperature at the time of inoculation and subsequently at short intervals. A rise in temperature of 1° or more above normal is indicative of infection.

(ii) **Mallein Intra-dermo-Palpebral (I.D.P.).**—Two ponies infected with *Pf. mallei* and two healthy ponies are injected intradermally with 0.1 ml. of the product near the rim of the lower eye lid. Typical reactions such as painful swelling of the

palpebral tissue with mucopurulent discharge from the eye is indicative of infection. The controls should not show such reactions.

**4. Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

**5. Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

#### SALMONELLA ABORTUS EQUI 'H' ANTIGEN

**1. Synonym.**—Enqule Abortion Diagnostic Antigen.

**2. Definition.**—Salmonella Abortus Equi Antigen is a suspension of a pure smooth culture of actively motile *Salmonella abortus equi* in formal saline.

**3. Preparation.**—Standard strain of *S. abortus equi* is grown on nutrient agar in Roux flasks at 37° for 24 hours. The pure growth in Roux flasks is washed with normal saline and diluted to contain approximately 800 million organisms per ml. Solution of Formaldehyde I.P. is added to give a final concentration of 0.5 per cent. and the formolised product is incubated at 37° for 24 hours. The final product is dispensed in suitable containers.

**4. Standard:—**

(a) *Description.*—A slightly opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of the animals infected with *S. abortus equi* organisms.

(c) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

**5. Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

**6. Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

#### SALMONELLA PULLORUM COLOURED ANTIGEN

**1. Synonym.**—Bacillary White Diarrhoea (B.W.D.) Antigen.

**2. Definition.**—The antigen is a suspension in phenol-saline of pure smooth culture of a standard strain of *Salmonella pullorum*.

**3. Preparation.**—Standard strain of *S. pullorum* is grown on nutrient agar medium in Roux flasks for 48 hours at 37°. The pure growth is washed with 0.5 per cent. of phenol-saline and the pooled suspension is adjusted to contain approximately 15,000 million organisms per ml. by the addition of more pheno-saline. To the suspension, so adjusted, is added 1 per cent. alcoholic solution of crystal violet to give a final concentration of 0.03 per cent.

**4. Standard:—**

(a) *Description.*—Violet coloured liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification.*—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of birds infected with *S. pullorum* infection. It is used for carrying out plate agglutination test for serological diagnosis for *S. pullorum* infection in birds.

(c) *Sterility Test.*—Complies with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens". The tests shall be done before addition of "Crystal Violet".

**5. Labelling and Storage.**—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

**6. Expiry Date.**—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

#### SALMONELLA PULLORUM PLAIN ANTIGEN.

**1. Synonym.**—Bacillary White Diarrhoea (B.W.D.) Plain Antigen:

**2. Definition.**—The antigen is a suspension of pure smooth culture of *Salmonella pullorum* in phenol-saline.

**3. Preparation.**—Forty-eight hour old pure culture of smooth strain of *S. pullorum* is washed with 0.5 per cent phenol-saline and the pooled suspension is adjusted to contain approximately 800 million organisms per ml. by the

addition of more carbol saline. The suspension is kept at room temperature for 24 hours, and dispensed in suitable containers.

#### 4. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—An opalescent liquid containing dead bacteria in suspension.

(b) *Identification*.—It gives specific agglutination when mixed with the serum of birds infected with *S. pullorum*.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the tests for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

5. **Labelling and Storage**.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on Diagnostic Antigens".

6. **Expiry Date**.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than nine months from the date of manufacture, when stored at 2° to 4°.

### TUBERCULIN

1. **Definition**.—(i) Tuberculins are preparations of fluid media on which *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has been grown in artificial culture and which has been freed by filtration from the bacilli.

(ii) For the purposes of the Schedule tuberculins are classified in (a) Tuberculin subcutaneous, (b) Heat Concentrated Synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculin, (c) Avian tuberculin.

#### 2. Preparation.—

(a) *Tuberculin subcutaneous*.—Flasks containing Hanley and Dorset sybthetic medium are inoculated with standard human strains of *Myco. tuberculosis* previously grown on glycerol-beef broth medium for 10 days. After 10 to 12 weeks of incubation at 37° flasks containing pure growth are steamed for 3 hours. The contents are filtered through fine meshed sieve and the volume is made up to its original with phenolised distilled water such that the final concentration of phenol is 0.5 per cent. It is then filtered through Seltz filter

(b) *Heat Concentrated Synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculin*.—To the strained liquid obtained after sieving as in the method of preparation of Tuberculin subcutaneous, glycerol is added in the proportion of 122 ml. per litre of the original volume of medium used. The mixture is evaporated to one-fifth of the original volume on a steam bath. An equal volume of 1 per cent phenol in distilled water is added after the mixture is cooled. The product is stored at 47° for 14 days before it is filtered through Seitz filter. It is then dispensed in ampoules.

(c) *Avian Tuberculin Concentrated*.—The procedure is the same as for Tuberculin Concentrated (H.C.S.M.) except the standard strain of *Myco. tuberculosis* (avian) is used in its preparation.

#### 3. Standard.—

(a) *Description*.—A yellowish brown viscous liquid.

(b) *Identification*.—When injected intradermally into the animal infected with tuberculosis, diffused swelling occurs depending upon the allergic status of the animal, the magnitude of dose and specificity of the product. In non-infected animals this reaction is not observed.

(c) *Sterility Test*.—Complies with the test for sterility described in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

(d) *Potency Test*.—(1) *Tuberculin subcutaneous*.—Six large white guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300–450 g. are individually inoculated intramuscularly with 5.0 mg. (most growth from solid slants) of *Myco-bacterium tuberculosis* three weeks prior to test of each batch. The following dilutions of (a) test tuberculin and (b) standard tuberculin are used:

1 in 200, 1 in 400, 1 in 800, 1 in 1600.

The six sensitized guinea-pigs are deplated on one flank and after about 24 hours each animal is inoculated intradermally with 0.2 ml. of each dilution of the two tuberculins, in two rows. The reactions are read after 24 and 48 hours.

When the local reactions produced by the graded intradermal injections of the two preparations are comparable the draw is passed for issue.

(ii) *Head Concentrated Synthetic Medium (H.C.S.M.) Tuberculin*.—Six adult white guinea-pigs each weighing not less than 300–450 g. and sensitized three weeks previously with 0.5 mg. (moist growth from solid slants) of Myco-tuberculosis, bovine type, injected intramuscularly are used for test of each batch. The following dilutions of (a) test tuberculin and (b) standard tuberculin are used:

1 in 500, 1 in 1000, 1 in 2000, and 1 in 4000.

The six sensitized guinea-pigs are deplated on one flask and after 24 hours each animal is inoculated intradermally with 0.2 ml. of each dilution of the two tuberculins in two rows. The reactions are read after 24 and 48 hours. When the local reaction produced by the graded intradermic injections of the two preparations are comparable, the test tuberculin is passed for issue. The tuberculin is dispensed in ampoules.

(iii) *Avian Tuberculin*.—Six adult fowls, with well developed wattles, sensitized at least three weeks previously by intramuscular injections with 10 mg. moist weight (from solid slants) of 21 day old culture of avian type of tubercle bacilli are used for potency test of each batch. In each fowl, one wattle is inoculated with 0.2 ml. of undiluted test tuberculin and the other wattle with similar quantity of undiluted standard tuberculin. The reactions in each fowl are read after 24 and 48 hours and if comparable the product is passed for issue.

4. **Labelling and Storage**.—Complies with the requirements of "Labelling" and "Storage" as laid down in the general monograph on "Diagnostic Antigens".

5. **Expiry Date**.—The date of expiry of potency shall be not more than two years from the date of manufacture when stored at 2° to 4°.

#### PART IV—GENERAL

1. For the purposes of this Schedule any test or method of testing described in the British Veterinary Codex shall be deemed to be a method approved by the Licensing Authority.

2. The Licensing Authority shall publish in the official Gazette from time to time particulars of any test or method of testing approved by him

20. In Schedule K of the said rules, items 3 and 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 1-6/62-D.]

S.O. 2251.—In pursuance of section 5, of the Drugs Act, 1940, (23 of 1940), hereinafter referred to as the Act, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Central Government hereby reconstitutes the Drugs Technical Advisory Board and directs that the said Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

#### Chairman

The Director General of Health Services, *ex-officio*.

#### I. *Ex-officio* Members.

1. The Drugs Controller, India, *Ex-officio*.
2. The Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory, *ex-officio*.
3. The Director of the Central Research Institute, *ex-officio*.
4. The Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, *ex-officio*.
5. The Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, *ex-officio*.

#### II. *Nominated* Members.

*Nominated by the Central Government under section 5(2) (vi) of the Act.*

6. Shri M. R. Shastri, Government Analyst, Gujarat, Drugs Laboratory Gujarat, Baroda.
7. Dr. P. M. Toshniwal, Government Analyst, Madhya Pradesh, Drugs Testing Laboratory, Indore.

## III. Elected Members.

(i) *Elected by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Medical Research under section 5(2) (vii) of the Act.*

8. Dr. B. Mukerji, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Chatter Munzil Palace, Lucknow.
9. Dr. M. L. Chatterjee, Professor of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

(ii) *Elected by the Medical Council of India in pursuance of section 5(2) (viii) of the Act.*

10. Dr. B. L. Taneja, Maulana Azad Medical College, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
11. Dr. Bankat Chandra, Dean, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Deccan.
12. Lt. General B. M. Rao, 27, Tuglak Road, New Delhi.

(iii) *Elected by the Pharmacy Council of India in pursuance of section 5(2) (ix) of the Act.*

13. Shri M. K. Rangnekar, Director, Drugs Control Administration, Maharashtra State, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
14. Dr. P. K. Sanyal, Government Analyst, School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta-12.
15. Dr. P. C. Dandiya, Department of Pharmacology, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

(iv) *Elected by the Council of the Indian Chemical Society in pursuance of section 5(2) (x) of the Act.*

16. Dr. U. P. Basu, Director, Bengal Immunity Research Institute, 39, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-16.
17. Shri B. Maitra, Managing Director, M/s. Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., 35, Pandit Road, Calcutta-29.

(v) *Elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association in pursuance of section 5(2) (xi) of the Act.*

18. Dr. M. A. Panwala, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ghatkopar, BOMBAY-38.

[No. F. 4-3/60-D.]

A. C. RAY, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th July 1962

S.O. 2255.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government, after consultation with the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, hereby makes the following amendments to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 12-192/57-LSG dated the 29th November, 1958, namely:—

In Schedule II to the said notification, item A and the entries against the said item shall be omitted.

[No. F. 8-24/59-LSG.]

A. K. DÄR, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS****(P. & T. Board)***New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2256.**—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st August, 1962 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Saharanpur Telephone Exchange.

[No. 31-1/62-PHB.]

**S.O. 2257.**—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st August, 1962 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in ERODE Telephone Exchange.

[No. 31-12/62-PHB.]

**D. R. NARANG,**

Assistant Director General (R).

**(Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation)***New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

**S.O. 2258.**—Whereas on the 6th July, 1962, an accident occurred near Poona to a "DC-8" aircraft of Alitalia while on a scheduled flight from Bangkok to Bombay, resulting in the death of all the crew and passengers on board.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of the said accident.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 75 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby directs that a formal investigation of the said accident be held.

The Central Government is further pleased to appoint Shri B. N. Gokhale, Retired Judge of the Bombay High Court to hold the said investigation.

The Central Government is also pleased to appoint:

- (1) Capt. K. Vishwanath, Operations Manager, Air India;
- (2) Shri Y. R. Malhotra, Director of Air Safety, Civil Aviation Department;
- (3) Group Captain A. P. Kapadia, Indian Air Force;

to act as assessors to the said investigation.

[No. 7-A/27-62.]

**M. M. PHILIP, Secy.****MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER****ORDER***New Delhi, the 3rd July 1962*

**S.O. 2259.**—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of—

- (i) Rule 118, proviso (a),
- (ii) Rule 118(c),
- (iii) Rule 119(1)(a),
- (iv) Rule 50(1)(d),
- (v) Rule 123(7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following apparatus in conjunction with one Model 7/34E, 3.3 K.V., Page Walking Dragline, serial No. 316—

One 400 amps, 3300 volts, Long and Crawford oil circuit-breaker, serial No. 60526.

- One length of 1,000 feet, rated at 4000 volts, Simplex-Tirex cable, type SHD.
- One Isolating switch style 1040934A, type I.C.D., with under voltage S-1251595D coil, S-476478.
- One 600 amps, 5000 volts, Westinghouse oil circuit-breaker serial No. 78H739 for Controlling A.C. motors.
- One 3300 volts, type A, style 99R 1308, 3 phase, 50 cycles, Westinghouse auto transformer starter serial No. 60H8263 for A.C. motor,
- One 1,000 H.P., 3300 volts, Westinghouse synchronous motor, serial No. IS-65-F III.
- One 15 K.V.A., 3300/240/480 volts, single phase, Westinghouse auxiliary power supply transformer, serial No. 60H2570.
- One 15 K.V.A., 3300/240/280 volts, single phase, Westinghouse auxiliary power supply transformer, serial No. 60H2571.
- One K.V.A., 3300/240/480 volts, single phase, Westinghouse auxiliary power supply transformer, serial No. 60H2572.
- One single phase 3300/120/240 volts, 15 KVA, Westinghouse lighting transformer, style 99R1306.

In the opencast mine at South Balanda Colliery Talcher of Messrs National Coal Development Corporation, Ltd. to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 118(a) the portable motor of the Walking Dragline may be used at 3.3. K.V., (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), the 15 K.V.A., 3.3 KV/120/240 volts, lighting transformer and the bank of three single phase, 15 KVA, 3300/240/480 volts transformers, connected in delta/star with their associated equipment using energy at high voltage may not be fixed apparatus as, being installed on the portable dragline moving from place to place the same have a portable sense, (3) in relaxation of Rule 118(c), the 120 volts supply intended for use for lighting purposes in the Dragline, from the single phase 15 KVA., transformer having no mid-voltage point for earthing may be used, (4) in relaxation of Rule 50(1) (d), there being no linked switch for control of 3.3. K.V., supply to the transformers installed on the dragline, the 3.3. K.V. supply to same may be controlled by the individually operated link-fuse as provided by the manufacturers, (5) in relaxation of Rule 123 (7), flexible cable not exceeding 1,000 feet in length may be used with the portable machine and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The installation and wirings inside the Dragline shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular rules 115-117, 120, 121, 124 and 125.
- (2) The 3.3 K.V. supply to flexible cable should be provided with the earth-leakage protection.
- (3) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electricity supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachment.
- (4) The excavating machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avert danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit, including the driving motor, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (5) The operators of the Dragline shall be trained and authorised for operating the machine with competency and due care to avoid danger.

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL.II-5(4)/62.]

N. S. VASANT.  
Officer on Special Duty.

## MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 11th July 1962

**S.O. 2260.**—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed in the state of Punjab for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the



relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

### THE SCHEDULE

All properties in the State of Punjab which have vested in the Custodian under Section 11 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, as a result of adjudication by the Competent Officer under the provisions of the said Act upto 30th June, 1962 and in respect of which no appeals have been filed and if filed, have been rejected by the Appellate Officer (Officers) concerned.

[No. 16(18)/53/Prop-II-Comp.]

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

S.O. 2261.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule given below in the State of Maharashtra for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (Act 44 of 1954) it is hereby notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the said Schedule.

### SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Description of the E.P.	Name of the city and locality in which the E.P. is situated	Names of the evacuees
1	2	3	4
1	The good will of the dissolved partnership firm styled as M/s. Bijamal Moosa Umer.	Junction of Carnac Road and Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay-3.	(1) Aishabai wd/o Abdul Rehman (2) Rafique s/o Abdul Rehman (3) Umer s/o Abdul Rehman and (4) Gani s/o Abdul Rehman each having 1/8th, 7/24th, 7/24th and 7/24th share respectively.
2	Tenancy rights in (a) shops No. 1 to 6 in Dadabhoy Building, on the junction of Carnac Road and Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay and (b) Shop No. 3 and five godowns on the 1st Floor in "Vaid Building" Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay standing in the name of Moosa Umer & Co. belonging to deceased Seth Abdul Rehman who is represented by the evacuees mentioned in Col. 4 of this Schedule.	Do.	Do.
3	Furniture, fittings and telephone connection in the shops and godown mentioned in the premises described at Serial No. 2 above, belonging to the deceased Sheth Abdul Rehman represented by the evacuees named in Col. No. 4] of this Schedule.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4
4	Tenancy rights in the residential flats on the 1st Floor of Dadabhoy Building, 92, Carnac Road, Bombay standing in the name of Moosa Umer & Co.	Junction of Carnac Road and Mohamed Ali Road, Bombay-3.	(1) Aishabai wd/o Abdul Rehman (2) Rafique s/o Abdul Rehman (2) Umer s/o Abdul Rehman and (4) Gani s/o Abdul Rehman each having 1/8th, 7/24th, 7/24 and 7/24th share respectively.

[No. 1(1216)58/Comp.III/Prop. &amp; Comp.]

*New Delhi, the 9th July 1962*

S.O. 2262.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties in the state of Uttar Pradesh specified in the enclosed schedule below for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the said evacuee properties (specified in the enclosed Schedule).

*List of Properties for Acquisition.*

Serial No	Particulars of Property	Name of the town & locality	Name of the evacuee
1	2	3	4
1	H. No. EA11/122, Mohalla Shahabad, Bareilly.	Bareilly	Smt. Anwari Begum <i>alias</i> Anna Begum.
2	H. No. WC 5/50, Mohalla Malookpur, Bareilly.	Do.	Sri Rehmat Khan & Wilayat Khan.

[No. 1(1217)58/Comp. III/Comp. &amp; Prop.]

S.O. 2263.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in the State of Madhya Pradesh for public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of Displaced persons including payment of Compensation to such persons.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954, it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule here annexed.

*SCHEDULE*

Sl. No.	Particulars of the property	Name of the town and locality in which the property is situated.	Name of the evacuee with parentage.
1	House No. 429 (old)	Cantonment, Jabalpur.	Shri Wahadat Hussain son of Wajhat Hussain.
2	House No. 429-A (old)	Do.	Do.
3	House No. 380 (old)	Do.	Do.
4	House No. 380-A (old)	Do.	Do.
5	House No. 489 (old).	Nagpur Road, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur.	Do.
6	House No. 485 (old)	Do.	Do.
7	House No. 486 (old)	Do.	Do.
8	House No. 312 (old)	Jogi Mohalla, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur.	Do.

[No. 13(3)Comp. &amp; Prop./61.]

M. J. SRIVASTAVA,  
Settlement Commissioner and *Ex-Officio* Under Secy.

**(Department of Rehabilitation)  
(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)**

**ORDER**

*New Delhi, the 10th July 1962*

**S.O. 2264.**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) I, S. W. Shiveshwarkar, I.C.S., Chief Settlement Commissioner, do hereby authorise Shri P. S. Mathur, Assistant Settlement Officer, working under Jaipur region, to make payment of compensation to displaced persons out of the compensation pool, by transfer of allottable property or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

[No. 4(3)Comp.&Prop/62.]

S. W. SHIVESHWARKAR,  
Chief Settlement Commissioner.

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

**(Railway Board)**

**CORRIGENDUM**

In the Ministry of Railways Notification No. 61-TGIV/1026/4, dated 19th June, 1962, published in Government of India Weekly Gazette Part II-Section 3(ii), dated 30th June, 1962, as S.O. 2004, in page 2302, in the last column of the Schedule published, for the words "Exceeding Rs. 200" may be read as 'Exceeding Rs. 2000'.

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2265.**—The Rajya Sabha having elected Shri R. M. Deshmukh to be a member of the Council in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (59 of 1961), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs No. F. 24-5/62-T.6. dated the 9th May, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "V. Representatives of the Parliament", in item (k), after entry (ii), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) Shri R. M. Deshmukh, Member, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi."

[No. F. 24-5/62-T.6.]

G. K. CHANDIRAMANI, Jt. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2266.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD**

REFERENCE No. 83 of 1961

Employers in relation to the Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Margherita, District Lakhimpur, Assam.

AND

Their Workmen.

**PRESENT:**

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer.

**APPEARANCES:**

**For the Employers**—Shri B. R. Das, Advocate of Messrs. Steel & Hadow, Solicitors, Dibrugarh, with Shri A. Ghosh, Chief Personnel Officer, Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.

*For the workmen*—Shri Gulab Gupta, Officer, Indian National Mine Workers' Federation with Shri D. Hazarika, Assistant Secretary, Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress.

*Bombay (Camp) 3rd July, 1962*

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: Assam

### AWARD

The Central Government, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment's Order No. 1/9/61-LRII, dated 20th November, 1961, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties abovenamed in respect of the subject matters specified in the following schedule to the said order, to me for adjudication:

### SCHEDULE

1. (a) Whether the management of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited are justified in denying overtime wages at the rates prescribed under the Mines Act, 1952, to the following Medical staff of the Tipong Colliery from the 26th May, 1956:—

1. Shri P. B. Sirkar
2. Shri Murari Das
3. Shri Hiralal Mazumdar
4. Shri Rupnarayan Bamon
5. Shri Babulal Gond
6. Shri Ratna Bah. Chetri
7. Shri K. Apalswami
8. Shri V. Surry
9. Shri Montu Chakraborty
10. Shrimati Junaki Boruah
11. Shri Kama Chetri
12. Shri P. Settaiya

(b) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from which date?

2. Whether the management of the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited are (a) justified in changing the system of Bonus payment to coal cutters of Baragolai, Ledo and Namdang Collieries?

(b) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from which date?

2. After the reference was made, Shri Gulab Gupta, Officer, Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, and the Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress, filed the statement of claim dated 12th March, 1962, to which the Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) filed its written statement in reply on 19th May, 1962, after which, the dispute was heard by me on the 26th and 27th June, 1962, at Dibrugarh in Assam.

3. With regard to demand No. 1 under reference, the parties at the hearing on 27th June, 1962, filed a joint application recording the terms of settlement, reached between them and prayed that an award be made in terms thereof (a copy of this application is attached hereto and marked as Annexure 'A'), and as I am satisfied that, in the facts and circumstances of the case, the terms of settlement are fair and reasonable, I make an award in terms thereof.

4. With regard to the second demand, the Union in its written statement of claim, has stated that the coal cutters of Baragolai, Ledo and Namdang Collieries of the Company, were being paid bonus as per Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1955, if they worked for 4 days or more in a week; that this practice was in existence in these Collieries even prior to the date the said scheme was notified and according to the Union that scheme had continued in force upto 31st January, 1960, when the company without any notice or procedure changed the system and held that only those employees who actually worked for 32 hours or more in a week, were entitled to have bonus; that the coal cutters are piece-rated workers and are expected to do a certain amount of work, called the work-load, during a shift; that it is not possible nor necessary for these coal-cutters to work continuously and their work is dependant upon availability of working faces and other facilities; that the new practice of the company has made it impossible for the coal cutters to earn bonus and thus has deprived them of their legitimate dues;

that the change introduced by the company was not in conformity with Para 4 of the Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme 1955, and was, therefore, illegal and unjustified; and the company's action was arbitrary and unjustified and the coal cutters are entitled to loss, if any, suffered by them due to this change. The Union in conclusion has prayed that the Company be directed to pay bonus to all coal cutters who work for four days in a week and to pay arrears of bonus due since 1st February, 1960.

5. The company in its written statement in reply has submitted that, "the whole claim of the Union is based on wrong interpretation of the aim and object of the Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1955", (hereinafter referred to as the Assam Bonus Scheme); that the construction put on the provisions of the Assam Bonus Scheme by the Union in its written statement, was contrary to facts; that the term "attendance" as contained in para (4) of the Assam Bonus Scheme, has to be carefully examined and that the construction and interpretation put by the Union on Rule (4) of the Assam Bonus Scheme was not correct and the company did not agree with it; that the statements regarding work load and the impossibility of earning bonus made by the Union in para 4(c) and (d) of its written statement of claim, are contrary to prevailing facts. It has, therefore, prayed that the reliefs claimed under this demand should be turned down.

6. At the hearing of this reference at Dibrugarh on the 26th June, 1962, both parties led oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. The Union examined one Babulal Giri a coal cutter (W.W.1), who has been working in the Baragolai Colliery for the last 4 years, who stated that coal cutting work in the colliery was being done in three shifts. He stated that because of the long distance from the incline mouth to the working face, and the inadequate arrangements of the main haulage, which leaves the coal cutters at the siding, it takes three hours for a coal cutter to reach his working face after he reports at the lamp godown and collects his lamp; i.e. in the morning shift after collecting the lamp at 6 A.M., the coal cutter reaches the working face at 9 A.M.; that the working faces are at a distance of 150 to 200 ft. from the main road; that because the coal cutters are doing developing work, they have to work in extreme heat as there is no ventilation; that because of the extreme heat the coal cutters can work for only half an hour at a stretch and thereafter have to rest for about 10 minutes, before resuming work again; that the coal cutters have to leave their working place at 2-30 P.M. to reach the haulage point at 3-30 P.M. from where the main haulage brings them to the surface at 4 P.M., after which they deposit the lamps which takes another 10 minutes. I may pause here and state that these details were culled from the witness evidently to show that it was not possible for the coal cutters to put in 32 hours actual work in the mines to qualify for the weekly bonus. But at the hearing Shri Das, the learned Advocate for the company made it clear that what the company required was not 8 hours continuous work each day from the coal cutters, but only 8 hours attendance. He further clarified that the attendance hours counted not from the time the coal cutter reached his working face and left it at the end of the shift—but that the shift commenced when the coal cutter reported himself at the entrance to the mine, where the haulage picked him up, and his shift ended when he was brought up by the haulage to the mine entrance at the end of the shift. He further clarified that the attendance of the workers is marked first at the lamp office and later again at the mine entrance and that it takes only 5 minutes to collect the lamp from the lamp room and reach the mine entrance. The Union's witness next stated that prior to February, 1960, when the pick of the coal cutters used to get broken, they used to come out of the mine and give the pick to be repaired at the colliery work-shop and then used to go home, but they were marked the attendance for the day. But that since February, 1960, if the coal cutters pick gets broken and they come out, they are not given attendance for the day, and thus their bonus is adversely affected. In cross-examination the witness admitted that the coal cutters work for 8 hours inside the mine per shift.

7. In company's witness, Gopal Krishna L.K., (E.W.1), the Superintendent of Collieries of the company stated that normally the workers in the collieries are required to work 8 hours in a shift, and that the same applies to the coal cutters; that all workers including coal cutters, take spells of rest after spells of work and also take a break for meals. In his opinion the work of Bhaskawallas, who also work in shifts of 8 hours, was more arduous than that of a coal cutter. He produced a copy of the company's printed notice dated 14th November, 1956, (Ex. E-1), which specified the conditions of payment of bonus as prescribed by the Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme. He stated that the company had not made any alterations in the rules governing payment of bonus as stated in Ex. E.1, and it had not changed the practice of paying attendance bonus in any shape or

manner. In cross-examination by Shri Gulab Gupta for the Union witness admitted that coal cutters are piece rated and the Bhaskawallas' are time rated and that no minimum workload had been fixed for coal cutters. He clarified that in a genuine case of a coal cutter having come out of the mine to get his pick axe repaired with the permission of the under ground official he would be marked full attendance, which would count for bonus, but if he comes out without permission, he would not be counted as present for the purposes of bonus.

8. On these pleadings and evidence, the question that falls for determination is firstly, as stated in the order of reference, whether the Company is justified in changing the system of bonus payment to coal cutters of these 3 collieries.

9. The Union's case as argued at the hearing by Shri Gulab Gupta is that the payment of bonus to coal cutters is governed by the provisions of Para 4 of the Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1955, which is as follows:—

#### 4. Qualification of bonus.

An employee in a coal mine to which the scheme applies shall qualify for bonus from his employer in any week or quarter as the case may be, provided that he puts in attendance in a coal mine as follows:—

- (1) Not less than 4 days in a week if he is a category I employee.
- (2) Not less than 5 days in a week if he is a category II employee.
- (3) Not less than 66 days in a quarter if he is a category III employee.

It is admitted that coal cutters fall in category I and are daily rated. It is further admitted that the Assam Coal Mines Bonus Scheme is dated 8th September, 1955 and came into force from 1st October, 1955. Shri Gulab Gupta has argued that under the provision of Para 4, what is required to qualify for payment of bonus is attendance in the mine for 4 days in a week—without any further qualification with regard to the number of hours actual attendance or work put in. He has argued that as the coal cutters of these collieries are piece-rated and no workload is prescribed for them, they are entitled to payment of bonus only on their attendance for the day having been marked, irrespective of the actual hours they work or the actual hours attendance they put in. He has taken up the extreme position that if a coal cutter works underground only for 2 hours on any day and then comes out, he must be deemed to have put in the day's attendance for the purposes of payment of attendance bonus to him and that the reference to 32 hours work in the company's circular Ex. E-1 was an adverse condition not contemplated by the Bonus Scheme.

10. Now, the Company's printed circular Ex-E-1 after stating the minimum and maximum of Basic Wage rates and dearness allowance payable to the various categories of underground and surface workers, states as follows regarding Attendance Bonus:

#### *"Attendance Bonus—Underground*

One ninth of Basic Wage for 4 days work (minimum as 2 per day) or two ninths of basic for 5 or more days work (Minimum as 4 per day).  
Piece-rated coal cutters are paid 25 per cent of basic wage as attendance bonus for 4 or more days (32 or more hours underground).

11. It is to the words, "32 or more hours underground" that Shri Gulab Gupta objects as constituting an un-justified addition to the conditions prescribed by para 4 of the Assam Bonus Scheme for payment of attendance bonus.

12. Shri Das, the learned Advocate for the company, has argued that what the company was insisting on was that in order to qualify for full attendance on any day the coal cutter must put in attendance during the period of his shift, and cannot claim attendance for the day, if he puts in say only 2 hours attendance during the day as argued by Shri Gulab Gupta. He has argued that even when the worker is piece-rated, the working day must contemplate a definite period of work per working day and not any indefinite period for which the worker may like to work on any particular day. He has in support of this contention relied upon the observations of their Lordships of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Shankar Balaji Waje vs. State of Maharashtra* (1962 I LLJ. p. 118 at p. 125) where their Lordships, in construing the provisions of section 79 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Act LXIII of 1948), relating to leave observed as follows:—

"It is urged for the State that each day on which Pandurang worked whatever be the period of time that he worked, would count as one day of work for the purposes of this section (section 79). We do not

agree that with this contention. When the section provides for leave on the basis of the period of working days, it must contemplate a definite period of work per working day and not any indefinite period for which a person may like to work on any particular day."

13. In my opinion this contention of Shri Das must be accepted. The term "day" and "attendance" have not been defined in the Assam Bonus Scheme. In this Scheme also bonus is payable on the basis of the number of working days and therefore it must contemplate a definite period of work per working day and not any indefinite period for which the coal cutter may like to work on any particular day, as argued by Shri Gulab Gupta. In my opinion, the fact that even the piece-rated workers work in shifts of 8 hours (as admitted by W.W-1 in cross-examination), their attendance in each shift should normally be of 8 hours, to qualify for attendance on one day for the purposes of payment of attendance bonus. The Union seems to have been under the impression that the company insists on 32 hours actual working, but as was made clear what the company insists on is the attendance of 4 days in the week constituting at least 32 hours attendance underground. This is clear from the condition stated in company's Ex.E-1.

14. The Union has not been clear in its statement when the change which it alleges was introduced. Whilst it has argued that the change was introduced from 1st January, 1960, in para 4(h) of its written statement it has stated that the change was introduced from 1st February, 1962. The company's case is that there has been no change in the rules which were enforced by its circular Ex. E-1 which is dated 14th November, 1956 and its witness Shri Gopal Krishna L.K. (E.W.1) the Superintendent for Collieries has deposed that there has been no change in the rules governing payment of bonus since the date of Ex.E.1 i.e. since 14th November, 1956. On the other hand, the Union's witness (W.W.1) joined service only about 4 years ago and was therefore not competent to speak about the practice of payment of bonus in force since 1956. It is therefore, not possible to hold that there has been any change in the condition of payment of bonus in this company's said 3 collieries from 1st February, 1960 or even from 1st February, 1962, as contended by the Union.

15. On an anxious consideration of the evidence, oral and documentary, on record and the submissions made by the parties, I am satisfied that there is no substance in the complaint of the Union and that on issue No. 1 on this demand it must be held that the company's system of Bonus payment is justified. In the result, the workmen's claim under demand No. 2 under reference fails and is rejected.

16. Shri Gulab Gupta has pressed for an order of costs in favour of the Union. As the Union, under the settlement on demand No. 1 has succeeded partially, I consider an order of Rs. 200 as costs in favour of the Union, to be adequate. Costs shall be paid within one month of the date this award becomes enforceable.

(Sd.) SALIM M. MERCHANT, Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

ANNEXURE A  
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD  
CAMP DIBRUGARH

REF. No. 83 of 1961

Employers in relation to Assam Railways & Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Margherita.

Vs.

Their Workmen represented by Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress, Baragolai (Upper Assam).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

The parties beg to submit that they have reached an agreement on item No. 1 of the order of reference and pray that the Tribunal be pleased to dispose of the item No. 1 of the order of Reference in terms thereof.

*Terms of Agreement*

1. Agreed that the 12 workmen mentioned in item No. 1 the order of reference viz. (1) P. B. Sircar (2) Murari Das (3) Hiralal Majumdar (4) Rupnarayan Bamon (5) Babulal Gond (6) Ratna Bahadur Chetri (7) K. Apalswami (8) V. Surry (9) Montu Chakravarty (10) Srimati Janaki Baruah (11) Karna Chetri (12) P. Sattaieya will be paid at overtime rates prescribed under the Mines Act

1952 as amended from time to time for all work over 48 hours in a week done by them with retrospective effect from 11th August, 1959. This will settle all the claims of the workmen arising out of item No. 1 of the order of the Reference.

2. Agreed that in future these workmen would be entitled to overtime payment for all work over 48 hours in a week in accordance with the Mines Act, 1962, Mines Rules, and Notification thereunder.

3. Agreed that the payment of the arrear dues under these agreement will be made to the workmen concerned within one month from the date of the agreement.

It is prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to dispose of this matter in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid agreement.

Dibrugarh,

The 26th June, 1962.

For Employers

(Sd.) A. GHOSH,  
Chief Personnel Officer.

For Workmen

(Sd.) GULAB GUPTA,  
Officer,

Indian National Mine Workers' Federation.

(Sd.) D. HAZARIKA, Asstt. Secretary.  
Assam Colliery Mazdoor Congress.

Taken on file,

(Sd.) SALIM M. MERCHANT, Presiding Officer,  
Dibrugarh, 27th June, 1962.

[No. 1/9/61-LRII.]

**S.O. 2267.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jealgora Gobindpur Colliery and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI H. K. CHAUDHURI, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

REFERENCE No. 14(C) OF 1962

Employers in relation to the Jealgora Gobindpur Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen.

For the Management—Shri K. C. Sinha.

For the Workmen—Shri S. Dasgupta, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

Dated the 29th June, 1962.

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has referred this industrial dispute between the Jealgora Gobindpur Colliery and their workmen for adjudication to this Tribunal under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The specific matter in dispute was as follows:—

Whether the management of Jealgora Gobindpur Colliery was justified in rendering their workmen idle from 1st January, 1962 and onwards. If not to what relief are the workmen entitled?

2. The colliery to which the dispute relates employees about 300 workmen. In or about October, 1961, the working of the colliery had to be stopped on account of inundation and a large number of workmen were laid off. According to the workmen they were some of the persons who started agitation for payment of lay off compensation to the workmen affected. As a result of this agitation the management was compelled to pay the lay off compensation but the colliery did not function fully till the 1st January, 1962 and a large number of workmen continued to be laid off till that date. The colliery started functioning fully after 1st January, 1962, but 8 of the workmen were not allowed to resume their duties. The case of the workmen is that the management in making the aforesaid workmen idle without any compensation had acted wrongfully and illegally.

3. The management did not submit any written statement but made an application on 21st June, 1962, stating that the dispute had been settled amicably out of court. On 29th June, 1962, the petition of compromise was duly filed in court by the parties.



4. Under the terms of settlement the management has agreed to reinstate all those workmen who are still sitting idle and who report for work within 15 days from the date of the agreement. The management has further agreed to treat the period of unemployment of these workmen from the date of their idleness to the date of resumption as lay off and to pay them lay off compensation and the benefit of such attendance for such period. It has finally been agreed that all payments in terms of the settlement shall be made on or before the 10th July, 1962. In my opinion the terms of compromise are fair and reasonable and I accept them.

5. I make my award in terms of the petition of compromise which shall form part of the award as Annexure A.

Recorded at my dictation & corrected by me.

H. K. CHAUDHURI,  
P.O., I.T., Patna,  
29-6-62.

H. K. CHAUDHURI,  
Presiding Officer,  
Industrial Tribunal, Patna,  
29-6-62.

#### ANNEXURE A

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
BAILEY ROAD, PATNA-1

REFERENCE No. 14(C) OF 1962

**BETWEEN**

Employers in relation to Jealgora Govindpur Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh (Dhanbad).

**AND**

Their workmen, represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

#### *Memorandum of settlement*

The parties abovenamed beg to state as follows:—

That the above matter has been amicably settled on the following terms:—

1. That those workmen who are still sitting idle shall be reinstated provided they report for work within fifteen (15) days from the date of agreement.

2. That the management agrees to treat the period of unemployment of all workmen from the date of their idleness to the date of resumption as lay-off and to pay them lay-off compensation and the benefit of attendance for such period.

3. That all payments in terms of this agreement shall be made on or before 10th July, 1962.

It is, therefore, humbly prayed that the above compromise may kindly be recorded and award passed in terms thereof.

Signature of employers  
For Jealgora Govindpur Colliery Co.,  
Illigible.  
Proprietor.  
Dated 20-6-62.

Signature of workmen  
For Colliery Mazdoor Sangh,  
S. DASGUPTA,  
Secretary.  
20-6-62

[No. 1/10/62-LRIL]

S.O. 2268.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sitaldasji Selected Colliery and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI H. K. CHAUDHURI, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

REFERENCE No. 17(C) OF 1962

Employers in relation to the Sitaldasji Selected Colliery and their workmen.

For the Employers:—Shri Durgapada Roy, Pleader.

For the Workmen:—Shri Nikhilesh Das, Pleader.

#### AWARD

Dated the 28th June, 1962

This industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sitaldasji Selected Colliery and their workmen has been referred by the Government of

India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, to this Tribunal for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947). The specific matter in dispute as set out in the notification is as follows:—

Whether the management was justified in not re-employing the three retrenched workmen, Sarvashri Naresh Kurmi, Dipan Keot and Gour Chandra Mazumdar, Water supplier, pump khalasi and munshi respectively? If not, to what relief are they entitled and from what date?

2. It is undisputed that Naresh Kurmi was employed as a water supplier, Dipan Keot as a pump khalasi and Gour Chandra Mazumdar as a munshi in the aforesaid colliery. By a notice, dated 10th September 1959 issued by the management the services of Dipan Keot were terminated on the ground that the pit in which he was working had been closed and there was no other suitable job for him. Nearabout the same time the services of the other two workmen, namely, Naresh Kurmi and Gour Chandra Mazumdar were also similarly terminated. After some dispute the aforesaid three workmen were paid their retrenchment compensation. The case of the union is that although work in the pit concerned was resumed later on the workmen were not re-employed which amounted to violation of the rules framed by the Central Government under the Industrial Disputes Act. So far as Dipan Keot is concerned it is stated that between 1st February 1961 and 6th May 1961, the management employed several pump khalasis but Dipan Keot was not appointed in any of those vacancies which was entirely illegal and unjustified. The management is also said to have employed one Bhagwan Das as water supplier in April, 1961 ignoring the case of the retrenched workman Naresh Kurmi. A similar allegation has been made in regard to the case of Gour Chandra Mazumdar also. The case of the union is that two persons Gendaram Kedia and Parmeshwar Kedia, both new hands, were appointed as munshis with effect from 2nd March 1961 and 7th April 1961 respectively. It is urged that Gour Chandra Mazumdar should have been appointed in one of these vacancies.

3. The management resists the claim for re-employment and other reliefs on several grounds. The general defence is that as a result of a settlement dated 20th December 1960 before the Conciliation Officer all these workmen gave up their claim for re-employment and they are not therefore entitled to re-agitate this question. As regards Naresh Kurmi it is further alleged that he filed an application u/s 33(C) of Industrial Disputes Act before the Central Government Labour Court at Delhi but he ultimately settled the matter with the management and withdrew his application. As regards the other two workmen Dipan Keot and Gour Chandra Mazumdar the defence is that after their retrenchment the management did not make any new recruitment in the categories to which they belonged.

4. At the hearing the management conceded that all the three workmen including Naresh Kurmi had been retrenched. The memorandum of settlement dated 20th December 1960 related to 20 workmen including Naresh Kurmi, Dipan Keot and Gour Chandra Mazumdar. So far as these three workmen are concerned the settlement arrived at merely stated that they were to receive retrenchment compensation with other dues which had not till then been paid to them. There is nothing in this memorandum to indicate that these workmen had contracted themselves out of their right to be re-employed according to the rules. In fact the plea was not pressed at the hearing.

5. So far as Naresh Kurmi is concerned a petition is purported to have been filed by him in L.C.A. No. 393 of 1960 before the Labour Court at Delhi containing *inter alia* a statement that the opp. party, that is to say, the management will pay him a sum of Rs. 7.73 in full and final settlement of his claim and that the workman accepted the position that his services stood validly terminated and he would not agitate or press for re-instatement. On behalf of the workman it has been contended that this petition is a spurious document and had never been filed by Naresh Kurmi either himself or through the Organising Secretary of the union. In view of the denial it was incumbent upon the management to produce evidence in support of the genuineness of the petition. This they have failed to do. I am, therefore, unable to attach any importance to this statement document. My finding is that the management's contention that the employees concerned are not entitled to raise the question of their re-employment is unacceptable.

6. So far as Naresh Kurmi is concerned it is admitted that after his retrenchment a new man was appointed as water supplier in April, 1961. Apparently this was unjustified. Section 25(H) of the Industrial Disputes Act provides that where any workmen are retrenched, and the employer proposes to take into his employ

any persons, he shall, in such manner as may be prescribed, give an opportunity to the retrenched workman to offer themselves for re-employment, and the retrenched workmen who offer themselves for re-employment shall have preference over other persons. The management, as the evidence shows, has violated this provision of law. It must be held that the management was not justified in not re-employing this workman.

7. Dipan Keot was a pump khalasi. It is undisputed that after his retrenchment, that is to say, between 1st February 1961 and 6th May 1961 the management appointed a few pump khalasis including Bishu Mahato and Prakash. The contention of the management is that at the time Dipan Keot was retrenched the pumps were worked on steam. Later on, it is stated, electric pumps were introduced in place of the original steam pumps. The contention of the management is that since Dipan Keot was not qualified to handle electric pumps there was no question of his re-employment in these vacancies. The plea of the management does not, however, appear to be convincing. The workman concerned has produced a certificate from the Manager of Sitaldasji Selected Colliery (Ext. 1) which shows that he had worked as pump khalasi, both steam and electrical, under him from the 15th August, 1958 to 30th June, 1959. He is also stated to have discharged his duties in those capacities to the satisfaction of the Manager. In view of this certificate it is idle to contend that Dipan Keot was not competent to handle the electric pumps. I hold that the management was not justified in not re-employing him in one of these posts.

8. The case of Gour Chandra Mazumdar stands on a different footing. Admittedly he worked as a munshi at the time of his retrenchment. It is true that after his appointment the management appointed two persons, Genda Ram Kedia and Parmeshwar Kedia on 2nd March 1961 and 7th April 1961 respectively but both of them were appointed as underground supervisors and not as munshis. No document has been produced on behalf of the union to show that these persons were appointed as munshis. The workman could not claim re-employment as an underground supervisor when his job was that of a munshi. It must, therefore, be held that the union has failed to prove that the management was guilty of violation of the rules by not re-employing him.

9. In view of my findings I hold that the management was not justified in not re-employing Naresh Kurmi and Dipan Keot. I direct that Naresh Kurmi be re-employed immediately as water cooly. He shall further be paid compensation for the period of idleness calculated on the basis of the normal wages of a water supplier with effect from the 1st April, 1961 to the date of his re-employment.

10. So far as Dipan Keot is concerned it appears that the two pump khalasis who were appointed after his retrenchment have also since been retrenched. The relief of re-employment cannot, therefore, be granted to him. He shall, however, be paid compensation calculated on the basis of his normal wages as a pump khalasi for the period of his idleness, i.e., from 1st February 1961 to 6th March 1962 on which date the two new employees were discharged.

11. In view of finding in paragraph 8 Gour Chandra Mazumdar is not entitled to any relief.

12. I make my award accordingly.

Recorded at my dictation and corrected by me.

H. K. Chaudhuri.

P.O., I.T., Patna,

28-6-1962.

H. K. CHAUDHURI,

Presiding Officer,

Industrial Tribunal, Patna,

28-6-1962.

[No. 2/241/61-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 16th July 1962

S.O. 2269.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A, of the said Act from Shri Gauri Prasad Chetia, Timberman, Namdang Colliery, P.O. Margherita, Upper Assam.

## BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

APPLICATION No. 12 OF 1962

(IN REFERENCE NO. 44 OF 1960)

Gauri Prasad Chetia, Timberman, Namdang Colliery, P.O. Margherita,  
Upper Assam—Applicant.*Versus*The Management in relation to Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.,  
P.O. Margherita, Upper Assam—Opposite Party.Re: Complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947  
(Act XIV of 1947).

PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer.

*For the Applicant:*

Shri Gulab Gupta, Officer, Indian National Mines Workers' Federation.

*For the Opposite Party:*

Shri B. R. Das, Advocate, with

Shri A. Ghosh, Chief Personnel Officer.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

STATE: Assam.

Camp Bombay, dated 5th July 1962

## AWARD

This is a complaint purporting to be under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, against the dismissal of the complainant from service by the opposite party. The company also had filed an application under section 33(2)(b) of the Act for approval of its action in dismissing the complainant herein from service—being application No. 31 of 1961 in Reference No. 44 of 1960. Both these applications, were taken up for hearing at Dibrugarh on 25th June 1962, when in view of the settlement reached between the parties in application No. 31 of 1961, Shri Gulab Gupta, appearing for the complainant, filed a written application for permission to withdraw this complaint, to which Shri Das, learned Advocate for the opposite party, had no objection.

The application is therefore dismissed as withdrawn.

No order is to costs.

Sd./- SALIM M. MERCHANT,  
Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

[No. 11/2/62-LRII.]

## ORDERS

New Delhi, the 16th July 1962

S.O. 2270.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Pure Joyramdih Colliery, P.O. Nudkharkee (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whether the prevention by the management of Pure Joyramdih Colliery of Shri J. K. Bhattacharjee from attending to his normal duties from 1st August 1961 was legal and proper; if not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 2/53/62-LRII.]

*New Delhi, the 17th July 1962*

**S.O. 2271.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Saunda Colliery of Messrs. Karanpura Collieries Limited, P.O. Bhurkunda, District Hazaribagh and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Jagannath Prasad, clerk grade II from service, by the management of the Saunda Colliery of Messrs. Karanpura Collieries Ltd., was justified and, if not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 2/52/62-LRIL.]

**S.O. 2272.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal, with Dr. Mir Siadat Ali Khan as the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Somajiguda, Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

(1) Whether the *ad-hoc* increment granted to monthly rated staff of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited at the time of implementation of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) should be set off against the wages adjusted under paragraph 316 of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal?

(2) Whether the date of appointment in respect of certain categories of monthly rated workmen has been correctly taken by the management of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited in implementing the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal for calculating the length of service for the purpose of increments as envisaged in paragraphs 1 to 5 under issue No. 12 of the award of Shri A. Das Gupta, dated the 30th December, 1959?

[No. 11/4/62-LRIL.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2273.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Labour Court, Delhi, in the matter of applications under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Tek Chand Sharma, an employee of the State Bank of Patiala.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR COURT, DELHI,  
CAMP AMRITSAR

#### PRESENT:

Shri P. D. Vyas, Central Government Labour Court, Delhi, Camp Amritsar.

*The 18th June 1962.*

Applications u/s. 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Comp. I.D. Nos. 58 & 59 of 1962.

Shri Tek Chand Sharma, Cashier, State Bank of Patiala, Nakodar, District Jullundur (Punjab)—Complainant.

#### Vs.

The State Bank of Patiala, Head Office, Patiala (Punjab)—Respondent.

None on behalf of the workman.

Shri Jogindar Singh for the Bank.

In the matter of Comp. Nos. 6 & 8 of 1962 in Ref. No. 1 of 1960, pending before the National Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Bombay.

#### AWARD

These are two Complaints filed under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act by one Shri Tek Chand Sharma employed under the State Bank of Patiala in the capacity of a Cashier.

2. In the Complaint No. 58 he has raised the point regarding his increment and transfer and the Complaint No. 59 is with respect to the question of his promotion. It appears that in connection with promotion several employees of the Bank including Shri Sharma had filed certain complaints under Section 33A of the Act against the Bank, the complaint of Shri Sharma being I.D. No. 220 of 1961. All these complaints have been decided by a common award dated 12th January, 1962 by my predecessor Shri E. Krishnamurthi dismissing the same. In connection with the increment Shri Sharma had filed the Complaint I.D. No. 25 of 1961 which too has been decided by my predecessor Shri E. Krishnamurthi who dismissed the same under his award dated 5th April, 1961.

3. In view of these previous proceedings the Bank has raised certain preliminary points of jurisdiction in its written statement and it will be a matter for consideration to what extent the complaints now filed are competent in face of the previous awards. Whatever it may be, the applicant has not cared to remain present to-day though having received notices of the hearing of the two complaints. He has on the other hand, addressed the letter asking for adjournment because the Bank has not produced certain documents which he had called for by his applications dated 18th May, 1962, in both the cases. The letter purports to state that he submitted his applications to the Court on 18th May, 1962, for production of documents. No such applications are however to be found on the record. Sardar Joginder Singh appearing on behalf of the Bank also pointed out that they are not aware of any such applications, nor they have received copies thereof. Admittedly the applicant is aware as stated by him in his letter under reference that these cases have been posted to 18th June, 1962, for final disposal at Amritsar; that knowing this he should remain absent and take it for granted that we must adjourn the cases because he has made the alleged applications for production of documents, is hardly permissible. The cases cannot be postponed in this manner at his will. He ought to have appeared today and satisfied how the production of documents if any is really necessary and how in the absence of the same we cannot proceed with the hearing of these cases. I think there is no good ground to grant any adjournment and the Complaints should stand dismissed in the absence of the Complainant. The complaints in both the cases are dismissed accordingly.

(Two pages)

18th June, 1962.

(Sd.) P. D. Vyas,

Central Government Labour Court, Delhi, Camp Amritsar.

[No. 55(14)/61-LRIV.]

#### ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 16th July 1962*

**S.O. 2274.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Calcutta Insurance Ltd., Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of service of Shri Sambhu Charan Mukherjee by the Calcutta Insurance Limited on the 7th September 1961 was justified and, if not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 70(15)/61-LRIV.]

*New Delhi, the 17th July 1962*

**S.O. 2275.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Andhra Bank Limited, Masulipatam, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Dr. Mir Siadat Ali Khan as the Presiding Officer thereof, with headquarters at Hyderabad, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

## SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the supersession by the Andhra Bank Limited of the claims of the individuals named in the Table below, for appointment as Accountants was justified and if not, what relief, if any, are they entitled to?

## TABLE

- (i) Shri M. V. Subbarao.
- (ii) Shri K. Ramana.
- (iii) Shri K. Ch. Veerabhadra Rao.
- (iv) Shri D. Malleswara Rao.
- (v) Shri U. Anjaneyulu.
- (vi) Shri P. Butchiraju.
- (vii) Shri K. Laxminarayana.
- (viii) Shri T. Sriramurthi.
- (ix) Shri K. Ramarao.
- (x) Shri D. Lakshmanamurthy.
- (xi) Shri M. Ramasubba Rao.
- (xii) Shri A. R. Sastry.
- (xiii) Shri B. Kondayya.
- (xiv) Shri M. Krishnarao.

- (2) Whether the action of the management of the Andhra Bank Limited in appointing Shri B. Laxmana Rao and Shri G. Venkateswarao, Clerks in the Bank, as "Officer Apprentices" affected the conditions of service of the workmen of the said Bank and if so, whether they should be reverted as Clerks?

[No. 51(16)/62-LRIV.]

P. R. NAYAR, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1962*

**S.O. 2276.**—In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. PF. 15(5)/48, dated the 11th December, 1948, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri P. Sadagopan, Internal Financial Adviser and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, to the Board of Trustees constituted by the Central Government under the said Scheme and makes the following further amendment

in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. 2370, dated the 23rd September, 1961, namely:—

In the said notification, in item 2, for the entries "Shri V. V. Anantakrishnan", the entries "Shri P. Sadagopan" shall be substituted.

[No. 4(50)62-PFL.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 17th July 1962*

**S.O. 2277.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-B of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1514[HI-1(106)/56], dated the 26th June, 1959, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, against the entry in column 1 relating to Rajasthan, in column 3, for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"State of Rajasthan (excluding the areas falling within the jurisdictions of the Employees' Insurance Courts.)"

[No. F. 1(2)/62-HI.]

**S.O. 2278.**—The Government of the State of Madhya Pradesh having nominated, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), Shri A. P. Verkhedkar, Labour Commissioner, as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri Birbal, the Central Government, in pursuance of the said section 4, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 1(57)/61-HI, dated the 11th June, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members', under the sub-heading '[Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4]', for item 12, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"12. Shri A. P. Verkhedkar, Labour Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore".

[No. F. 1(34)/62-HI.]

**S.O. 2279.**—The Government of the State of Orissa having nominated, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), Shri K. S. Bawa, Secretary, Labour Department, as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in place of Shri K. C. Ray, the Central Government in pursuance of the said section 4, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment No. 1(57)/61-HI, dated the 11th June, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members', under the sub-heading '[Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4]', for item 16, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"16. Shri K. S. Bawa,  
Secretary to the Government of Orissa,  
Labour Department, Bhubaneswar."

[No. F. 1(35)/62-HI.]

**S.O. 2280.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 22nd July, 1962, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI [except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act, shall come into force in the revenue village of Narangarh in tehsil Khurda, district Puri, in the State of Orissa.

[No. F. 13(11)/62-HI.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.



**CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE****INCOME-TAX**

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1962*

**S.O. 2281.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in partial modification of all previous notifications on the subject the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that with effect from 14th June, 1962 (after-noon) Shri R. N. Jain, a Commissioner of Income-tax, shall perform all the functions of Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or of such persons or classes of persons or such incomes or classes of incomes or such cases or classes of cases as are comprised in the Income-tax Circles, Wards or Districts in the Greater Bombay District of the State of Maharashtra as specified below:—

1. Companies Circle I (All Sections).
2. Companies Circle II (All Sections).
3. Companies Circle III(6).
4. Companies Circle IV (All Sections).
5. Bombay Circle I (E.P.T.).
6. A-I Ward.
7. A-III Ward.
8. A-IV Ward.
9. A-V Ward.
10. Market Ward.
11. C-II Ward.
12. Salaries Branch I.
13. Salaries Branch II.
14. Bombay Refund Circle.
15. Non residents Refund Circle.
16. Foreign Section.
17. Income-tax *cum* Estate Duty Circle.
18. Special Survey Circle I.
19. Special Survey Circle IV.
20. Special Investigation Branch.
21. Evacuees Circle I.

Provided that he shall also perform his functions in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Authority subordinate to him.

Provided further that he shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned to any Income-tax Authority outside his jurisdictional area.

While performing the said functions the said Shri R. N. Jain shall be designated as the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City I, with headquarters at Bombay.

**Explanatory Note**

**NOTE.**—The amendments have become necessary due to a change in the incumbent of Commissioner's post.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 26 (F. No. 55/1/62-IT).]

D. V. JUNNARKAR, Under Secy.,

